

# THE GREENCASTLE DEMOCRAT.

Largest Circulation in City and County.

VOL. IV.

GREENCASTLE, IND., SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1895.

NO. 9.

SPRING TRADE IS BOOMING! REMEMBER THE "EARLY BIRD" AND ADVERTISE IN THE DEMOCRAT.

## THE BELL

Ready With  
Newest Styles.

Seasonable  
Novelties.

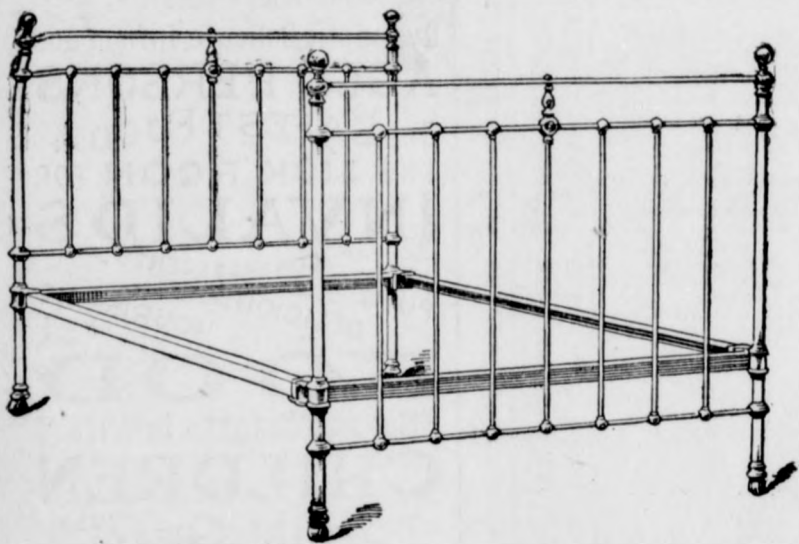
Latest  
Attractions.

Finest  
Selections.

Greatest  
Assortment.

No department in our great store has been neglected, and no class of customers will be slighted. The best values for your dollars you will find at

THE BELL, Clothiers and  
Furnishers.



Don't fail to see the... **Brass and Iron Bed**  
—AT—  
**BLACK & BLACK'S.**

### PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Albert Farmer is able to be out.  
W. H. Ragan was at Muncie this week.  
Frank L. Wilson has gone to California.  
Mrs. J. T. Allen visited at Brazil Sunday.  
Emory Buis is attending school at Danville.  
Mrs. L. T. Welch is visiting at Bainbridge.  
Mrs. John H. James was at Cloverdale this week.  
Clarence Vestal will spend Easter at Arthur Illinois.  
Howard Briggs visited his son, Edwin, at Chicago this week.  
Mrs. Wm. Madden returned to Washington, D. C. Monday.  
Mrs. Florence Dunbar has gone to Earl Park to remain until June.  
Miss Jennie Bridges visited friends in Indianapolis this week.  
Mrs. Henry Grubb and son, Lamar, are visiting relatives at Vincennes.  
Earl and Everett Hurst are attending the Terre Haute normal school.  
Dr. and Mrs. G. P. Jenkins have gone to California for a lengthy visit.  
William Hoppel, Jr., of Louisville, Ky., attended the funeral of his sister.  
John Abrams is at St. Louis, in the service of the American express company.  
Drs. Mert Keightley and Albert Eitelborg, the dentists, will locate at Ladoga.  
H. S. Renick looked after his Sullivan county farming interests this week.  
Miss Tena Noe is taking a course of stenography at the Danville normal school.  
Mrs. Nellie Hughes, of Terre Haute is the guest of her son, Treasurer Geo. W. Hughes.  
Miss Belle Martin, who has been the guest of Mrs. G. H. Hulce, has returned to Fendleton.  
Miss Mattie Johnson has gone to Alton, Illinois, where she will make her future home.  
Quinton Broadstreet was much improved in health by his sojourn at the Martinsville springs.  
John Michael and Chas. Meikel attended the Odd Fellows banquet at Indianapolis Monday.  
Prosemer H. C. Lewis has been appointed a member of the state executive board of the Lincoln league.  
Misses Jennie Steele, Mollie Hamilton and Nannie Hays gave a social at Mrs. J. T. Gost's Saturday Evening.  
F. A. Cline, of Marion, Ohio, has been at the bedside of his sister, who is seriously ill with typhoid fever, in Cloverdale-tp, this week. E. L. Cline returned to Conway Springs Kansas, Tuesday.  
Jas. Scott, known to everybody here as "Hop," attended the Rader funeral. He is connected with the New York and West Chester water-works company, and resides in New York city. He was long a favorite clerk at the old Central House in this city.  
A new club, "The Coterie," has been organized with the following officers: Mrs. Chas. Daggy, president; Mrs. Chas. Landes, vice president; Miss Helen Hathaway, secretary; Mrs. A. J. Wilson, treasurer. Other members are, Miss Jennie Black, Mrs. E. B. Evans, Mrs. P. R. Christie, Mrs. Frances Root, Mrs. Mary T. Hathaway, Mrs. Sarah Jackson, Miss Emma Jackson, Miss Eliza

### A BRAVE BOY.

Frightfully Injured, Faces Death Without a Tremor—Sad Accident in South Putnam.

Ross Scott, the 8-year-old son of John Scott, who resides four miles northeast of Cloverdale, met with a frightful accident Friday, which resulted in his death the next day.  
The boy, who was an especially bright and sturdy lad, was riding on a rope connected with the patent hay fork at the barn, when the fork left the trip, fell twenty-five feet with terrible velocity and impaled the child on one of the prongs. It entered to the left of the navel, tore a hole in the large intestine in which a man could place his fist and came out at the side of the body. Drs. Pritchard and Preston were quickly summoned but a brief examination gave them but faint hopes of saving their patient. He was brave as a lion, gave the surgeons to understand by his actions and words that he had the utmost confidence in them and was sure they would save his life, and never quivered during the time they were engaged in washing out and dressing his fearful injuries.  
Dr. Pritchard remained at his side all night. He rallied well, but the awful wound would have killed the strongest man and the brave little heart ceased to beat at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon. His parents are nearly wild with grief and almost deaf to the kind words and sympathy of their neighbors and host of friends. Surgeons are not given to tears, but the confidence with which the lion-hearted little fellow, hurt unto death, regarded them was pathetic and affected them greatly.

### City Council.

Col. James Risk's famous claim for taxes "unjustly assessed" against him came up early in the action Tuesday night. Mr. Miller chairman of the judiciary committee recommending that a quietus be issued. Mr. Randel made a strong argument against the injustice of such a recommendation but as usual the republican majority was deaf to his wise suggestions and voted solidly for it.  
An ordinance compelling boys to stay off the streets after 7:30 o'clock p. m. was referred to the city attorney and judiciary committee.

### Treasurer's report for March approved.

Claim Ordinance.	
J. M. Donohue, Police	\$25.00
Frank Riley	25.00
U. T. Ashley	7.50
Jas. Merryweather, F. Dept.	22.50
Ben S. Williams	22.50
G. N. Nelson	22.50
J. D. Cutler streets	25.00
Taylor Crump	14.85
Jno. Tobin	15.45
Mike Dalton	14.25
James Moran	9.45
Smith Parker	15.00
D. Whitaker, stone	10.50
Jno. Frazier	21.00
James Steele, sand	75.00
Birch, salaries	129.00
Hurley	150.00
Gilmore	150.00
Start	87.00
Moore	37.50
Hawkins	37.50
A. Throp	165.00
Geo. H. Cooper, salaries	15.00
J. L. Randel	60.00
T. Abrams	15.00
J. Bridges	15.00
E. Perkins	15.00
J. R. Miller	15.00
Jno. Riley	15.00
G. C. Electric Light Co., light	350.12
John Oster, hay	7.24
T. Abrams, mds.	26.85
W. J. Becker, printing	9.75
Fred. Weik, valves and work	32.08
Hughes Bros, feed	34.05
A. J. Borden, mds.	10.25
B. F. Joslin, coal	6.10
Total	\$1,811.54

### Deaths.

Chas. Douglass, of pneumonia, aged 23 years, at Mt. Meridian, April 8.  
Mollie Haspel, daughter of William Haspel, died April 8, of consumption. The funeral occurred from St. Paul's church Wednesday. The deceased would have been twenty-two years of age on the third of next May. She was an accomplished and popular young lady, and a large circle of friends, young and old, mourn their loss.  
John W. Ratliff, a son of the late Jacob Ratliff, died April 11, after an illness of several weeks with consumption, aged 30 years. The funeral will occur Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, services by Elder Morris. The deceased threw away his advantages and opportunities, but was generous and kind hearted to a fault.  
Abner Sigler, an old and prominent citizen, died Sunday at his home in Clinton-tp, April 7, aged 63 years. The remains were interred at the Dunkard cemetery Tuesday, a few remarks being made at the grave by H. M. Randel. The deceased was a life long democrat and a square man in all his dealings, popular with his neighbors and esteemed by all his acquaintances. A widow and four children—Oma, Thomas, John and Miss Bertha—survive him.  
John Howard, died at his home in the northwest part of the city Wednesday evening, of pneumonia, aged 76 years. The funeral occurred Friday from the Little Walnut Baptist church. Mr. Howard once visited his son residing in Oregon and returned with many curiosities, including a choice assortment of furs. It was his delight to appear on the streets attired in fur garments to amuse the little children of the city. He was kind hearted and of a generous disposition.  
Jonathan Cunningham, father of Trustee-elect W. H. Cunningham, of Cloverdale-tp, died on April 7, aged 76 years, 3 months and 7 days. The deceased was born in Morgan county, Kentucky, was brought to Indiana by his parents when eight years of age and resided in Putnam county for thirty-three years. He was a veteran democrat, casting his first vote in 1840 for Martin Van Buren and voting for every democratic candidate thereafter except Franklin Pierce in 1852, being en route to northern Indiana with his family at the time of the election. The remains were interred at Doe Creek cemetery on April 9.

### Marriage Licenses.

Milton B. Belles and Amanda E. McCray.  
Parris L. Miller and Ida S. Robinson.  
Paul Pickett and Grace B. Kirk.  
Attorney B. F. Corwin was at Stanton this week on legal business.

### SOUTH GREENCASTLE.

Jackson Boyd is home from Benton Harbor, Michigan.  
Conductor John Wise will go on duty again in two weeks.  
Seventy-eight passenger trains arrive and depart from Terre Haute each twenty-four hours. The Vandallia heads the list.  
The Vandallia will not fall short of former years in placing new ties. There have been contracted already over 275,000 new ties for the system to be delivered during the summer.  
N. K. Elliott, general superintendent of the Vandallia lines, states that there will be considerable work done on the road bed of the main line this year in laying new steel and cross-ties. So far as ballast is concerned it is in excellent condition.  
Mrs. Mary Vandave wife of Joe Vandave died Wednesday morning after an illness of several weeks with lung fever, aged 44 years. The funeral occurred from the family residence Thursday afternoon, services being conducted by Dr. Hill. The deceased was a kind hearted woman, ever ready to assist a neighbor.

### Real Estate Transfers.

Wm. E. Edgman to James L. Cox, land in Russell tp. 35  
D. C. Summers to M. and A. S. Moore, land in Monroe tp. 700  
City of Greencastle to John C. Browning, lot in Forest Hill cemetery 100  
George Rigles to John Miller, land in Franklin tp. 305  
James I. Hyllon to Charles I. Stewart, land in Jackson tp. 900  
Woodford McGaughey to Milford McGaughey, land in Russell tp. 410  
Richard D. Furney et al. to R. F. Rogers, land in Washington tp. 1  
Simeon A. Cord to James B. Leonard, 40 acres in Russell tp. 1  
Oliver A. Cassity to W. W. Chambers, land in Monroe tp. 2,400  
Mary C. McKee to J. A. and C. E. Detrick, land in Greencastle tp. 200  
Laura A. Foster to George C. Schwomeyer, 20 acres in Mill Creek tp. 635  
Sarah E. Moore et al. to Margaret Leonard, land in Russell tp. 1,260  
H. C. Badger to W. T. Inge, land in Clinton tp. 40  
Union Trust Company to Matthew Irie, land in Floyd tp. (receiver's deed) 200  
City of Greencastle to George W. Black, lot in Forest Hill cemetery 60  
James B. Quinn to Sarah B. Lineberger, land in Monroe-tp, deed of gift 700  
Preston Pennington to J. C. and T. M. Hill, land in Jackson-tp. 400  
Nancy A. Hurst to Liza R. Trout, 30 acres in Cloverdale-tp. 400  
W. M. Allen to A. S. Young, land in Franklin-tp. 4,425  
Jacob C. Edwards to A. S. Young, land in Franklin-tp. 4,425  
Elijah Grant to Sarah F. Thompson, lots in Ronchdale 1,000  
Solomon Devore to Nancy Risher, 73.3 acres in Washington-tp. 800  
Wm. H. Cunningham to James Kennedy, 40 acres in Cloverdale-tp. 300  
Sarah Callahan to George Bicknell, 40 acres in Greencastle-tp. 300  
Charles Wiseheart to Emily Smith, land in Monroe-tp. 750  
Elizabeth Young et al. to James F. Young, land in Washington-tp. 450

### Narrowly Escaped Drowning.

When Ab Hensley drove into Walnut creek at the ford a short distance below the West bridge Tuesday, he merrily whistled "I am a Pirate King," as he gazed at the angry waters. His companion was John O'Neil, who thought the heavy rains had raised the river until it was dangerous to attempt to ford it. Ab swore he carried a chart of all the rocks, reefs, bars, and snags of Walnut in his head and it was ridiculous to suppose so old a mariner could get out of his soundings. The furious current quickly swept the horses off their feet and the sagacious animals bid Ab good-bye, whirled around and swam for the bank from which the bold navigator had so confidently set sail a few seconds before. They reached it in safety with the running gear. The wagon bed was left, at the mercy of the waves in the middle of the creek, upside down with both men beneath it, and did its best to drown them. Neither of the adventurers could swim, but managed to escape from beneath the bed and floated down creek, clinging to its sides. Both went under several times but came to the surface frequently to squirt a stream of water from their mouths like a force pump and get a whiff of air. After much spluttering, "cussing" and spluttering Ab succeeded in making a safe landing one hundred yards below the scene of the accident, and by considerable hard work and a long pole towed his companion in misfortune into a dry dock. The wagon bed was rescued later. Frank King's new crosscut saw and other tools went to the bottom. Ab says that if Prof. Roche had been there to hypnotize him he would have floated like a feather.

### SHOES THAT ARE DESIRABLE.

I have recently had made a line of shoes especially adapted to the wear of the school girls. They are made of very fine soft calf, spring heel, double sole, with patent leather tips and a narrow square toe. They are nice and stylish and at the same time warm and durable. "Just the thing" you will say when you see them. I have an old ladies lace shoe of the same kind made with a flexible bottom that are unusually good. Balmorals or lace shoes are growing in favor, in misses and womens fine shoes. You can't help being pleased when you see what nice ones we have. The prices are so reasonable too, you will wonder how we can afford it. If you want nice shoes and good ones; shoes that fit well, look well, wear well and hold their shape well, by all means buy those that are custom made. That is the kind that I keep and the only kind that can be relied on to give satisfaction. You will find at my store such shoes as are sure to please you in style, quality and price.

Very resp.,

P. R. CHRISTIE.



### This House

Carries One  
of the

LARGEST STOCKS

In the State.

## Sensation

Our new stock of Clothing, for men's, boys' and children's wear—the finest ever seen in this locality. Our Extremely Low Prices, our Attractive Novelties place us further than ever in the lead this season. In every home within a radius of twenty miles,

They Are Talking About  
Our Stock.

## MODEL.

Here They Are!

Points for any size OLIVER CHILLED PLOW

...23 CENTS...

Everything else in the Hardware and Implement line at same ratio. Come and see for yourselves.

East Side. H. S. RENICK & CO.

## COOPER BROS.' HARDWARE CO

Now invites you to call and see their immense stock of

Farming Implements,

Barbed Wire, Pumps, Gasoline Stoves,

Buggies, Bicycles, Etc., Etc.

We are pleased to note that we are agents for the

"Imperial" and "Gale" Break Plows, the  
"Daisy" Spring Tooth Cultivator  
and the Birdsell Wagon.

Very truly,

Cooper Bros.' Hardware Co.

L. L. LOUIS.....JAS. McDI. HAYS

## Trilby's Foot

May have been more perfect in contour than your own, but with a pair of those SWELL, DURABLE and PERFECT FITTING Slippers, Oxfords or Shoes on, to be found only at the Great Shoe Emporium of

LOUIS & HAYS,

Your foot will excite the admiration of all and the envy of the few who buy their footwear elsewhere. We have by far the largest stock of Shoes ever seen in Greencastle, in all the latest styles, fresh from the best factories in America and at prices that will cause you to wonder how they can be sold for so little money.

Respectfully,

Louis & Hays, The Shoe Men



# THE DEMOCRAT.

GREENCASTLE, INDIANA.

## The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

### DOMESTIC.

THE Forty-ninth general assembly of Tennessee reconvened at Nashville.

WHILE Mrs. Thomas Jones was preparing her ballot at the polls in Newcastle, Col., she fainted and fell, bursting a blood vessel, from the effects of which she died.

THE Findlay Rolling Mill company of Findlay, O., made an assignment with assets of \$250,000 and liabilities of \$125,000.

MISS AMY WEST was awarded \$30,000 damages at Pikeville, Ky., against Moses Deskins and wife in a suit for slander.

THE packet Iron Queen was burned on the Ohio river at Antiquity and the colored chambermaid was lost.

WILLIAM L. WILSON took the oath of office as postmaster general.

IN a runaway accident near South Bend, Ind., two children of James Hicks were trampled to death.

IT was discovered that employees of the United States Express company had during the past year defrauded the company out of nearly \$100,000.

FREDERICK W. GRIFFIN, assistant cashier of the Northwestern national bank in Chicago, was arrested for stealing \$50,000.

INSURANCE companies were canceling policies on Indianapolis saloons, fearing the new temperance law might in time to arson.

NEWTON WALTERS, who shot and killed the two Cox brothers and then attempted to assault their sister near Galena, Kan., was hanged by a mob.

A BILL passed the Michigan legislature by which the county of Manistowick is disorganized and attached to Charlevoix and Leelanaw counties.

THE post office at Springfield, Ill., was robbed of about \$10,000 worth of stamps.

THE city council passed an order forbidding glove contests in Chicago because aldermen were denied free admission.

CAPT. ROBERT ANDREWS, of the schooner Sydney Jones; Washington Andrews, his nephew, and John Phillips (colored) were drowned at Baltimore.

SIX HUNDRED tramps created a reign of terror in the towns of Bivalve and Port Morris, N. J.

"COL." JAMES GILBERT, the giant of Barnum, Forepaugh, and all the other big shows of the country, died in New York, aged 35 years. Gilbert stood 7 feet 6 inches in his stockings and was big in proportion.

AFTER a career of twenty-two years, during which it has become world-famous as a caravansary, the Grand Pacific hotel in Chicago closed its doors permanently.

CHARLES GESKA, a young lad convicted of murdering his step-father and afterward burning the body, was sentenced at Elyria, O., to the penitentiary for life.

GOV. STONE issued a proclamation convening the Missouri legislature in extra session April 23.

SPEAKER MEYER, of the Illinois house, ordered the preparation of a bill to extend the principles of civil service reform to the state departments.

THE First national bank at Ravenna, Neb., the heaviest banking institution of that city, closed its doors.

H. C. ST. JOHN, son of ex-Gov. St. John, of Kansas, shot and killed his wife in their home near Oklahoma City, O. T. He claimed the shooting was accidental.

LEADING western stockraisers were considering plans for defeating the dressed beef combine.

MAJ. ANDREW J. HAMILTON, who planned the famous escape from Libby prison, was killed by a boon companion at Reedville, Ky.

THE annual report of Librarian Spoford of the Congressional library for 1894 shows that 62,762 copyrights were entered, against 58,950 for the year 1893.

A TRAIN on the Rock Island road was held up by bandits near Dover, O. T., and the passengers were robbed of their valuables.

WILLIAM NOLAN, confidential book-keeper of the Park Avenue hotel in New York, disappeared with \$30,000 of the hotel's cash.

REPORTS from the tier of counties comprising the Michigan fruit belt indicate a phenomenal fruit crop this year.

IT is expected by government officials that at least \$20,000,000 in income tax will have been collected by June 1, the close of the fiscal year.

THE First national bank of Dublin, Tex., was closed by the bank examiner.

WILLIAM LAKE was executed by electricity at Auburn, N. Y., for the murder of Emma Louisa Hunt, a fellow servant who had refused his attentions.

AT Coldwater, Miss., Thomas Jones, a sick man, asked for a cup of coffee, whereupon his nurse killed him with a skillet.

THE Southern Pacific Railway company transferred all its property to the Central Trust company of New York, the consideration being \$55,000,000.

AN explosion in a saloon in New Orleans killed fifteen persons and others were injured. It was supposed to be a Mafia case.

THE sugar trust issued orders to jobbers to stop selling foreign sugar.

THE Illinois supreme court says that the law authorizing the destruction of gambling implements seized under the authority of a search warrant is constitutional.

THE exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 5th aggregated \$1,013,717,358, against \$888,350,494, the previous week. The increase, compared with the corresponding week in 1894, was 8.2.

THE annual convention of the American College Republican league commenced at Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE Cleveland World has been sold to Robert P. Porter, formerly superintendent of the census, for \$20,000.

CARLO ENRICO RITA, of San Francisco, was married to Miss Woolfe, and soon after the ceremony Rita shot and killed his bride and then killed himself.

TRAIN wreckers placed a tie on the east-bound Erie track between Niles and Girard, O., but it was discovered by the engineer of the west-bound train in time to prevent an accident.

IT was reported that the supreme court at Washington had decided that all incomes derived from rents were exempted from taxation by the federal government and all incomes derived from state and municipal bonds were similarly exempted. In other respects the income tax law stands as it was passed last August, but Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Field, Gray and Brewer were opposed to the law in toto.

THERE were 220 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 5th, against 234 the week previous and 109 in the corresponding time in 1894.

RICHARD GATES (colored) was hanged at La Grange, Ga., for the murder of Lee Sledge, another negro, in a jealous frenzy, and Jerry Jeffreys (colored) was executed at Quitman, Ga., for killing Officer Tip Moulden.

A FREIGHT train was wrecked near Alton, Ill., and Charles Bell, Henry Blitz, Frank Harrison and David Hedley were killed and fourteen other persons were injured.

THE City national bank of Fort Worth, Tex., closed its doors.

THE schooner Mildred V. Lee, one of the vessels of the Gloucester (Mass.) fishing fleet, with a crew of sixteen men, was lost off Sable Island.

A PASSENGER train was wrecked near Whigville, O., and Eli Lucas, Henry Brown and Mrs. Nathan Young and her daughter were killed and several others were injured.

JACK SIMS, an Oklahoma desperado was killed by citizens of Cushing while terrorizing the town.

PRESIDENT CLAYTON, of the National farmer's congress, says the next session will be held in Denver.

INVESTIGATION shows that the United States are protecting Canadian sealers at a cost of \$107 for each skin.

ADVISED received in Washington say that if Great Britain resorts to force all of the Central American republics will tender their services to Nicaragua.

DEFINITE information reached New York of the formation of an extensive pool in France to control the coffee market.

MEMBERS of Evangelical churches throughout the country will observe the week commencing on the 8th as a season of special prayer for the better observance of the Sabbath.

A TORNADO at Winderboro, Tex., demolished a church and unroofed several buildings. One child was killed and several persons were injured.

THOMAS M. GRADY, for many years cashier of the First national bank of Marietta, Pa., was said to be a defaulter to the extent of \$20,000.

BURGOLARS wrecked the safe of the Cherry Valley (N. Y.) national bank with dynamite. The amount stolen was unknown.

THREE young men, John Haverley, Earl Wakefield and Ole Everson, living near De Soto, Wis., were thought to have been drowned while on a hunting expedition.

THREE HUNDRED acres lying north of Long Island City were being plowed and fertilized for potato farms for the poor of New York.

L. A. THURSTON, Hawaiian minister to the United States, sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu.

WALTER SCOTT, aged 21, whose wife, aged 19, had left him because of his intemperate habits, shot and killed her at a church door in Wichita, Kan., and then killed himself.

MRS. JOHN COFFEY and her 3-year-old child were burned to death at Merrill, Wis.

A STATEMENT of the condition of all the national banks in the United States at close of business March 5 shows them to be in good condition.

NINETY-THREE farmers from Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas and Illinois were in the southeastern part of North Carolina looking for lands.

THE Nebraska legislature adjourned sine die.

KIRKPATRICK & Co., wholesale grocers at Nashville, Tenn., failed for \$175,000.

THE American starch works, largest in the west, were burned at Columbus, Ind., causing a loss of \$300,000. Lewis Wade, a colored warehouseman, perished in the flames.

A STATEMENT by the treasury department shows that the expenditures for the first 280 days of the current fiscal year have exceeded the receipts by \$42,199,490, the totals standing: Expenditures, \$284,392,686; receipts, \$242,093,195.

CLARK & WHEELER's electrical works near Newark, N. J., were burned, the loss being \$100,000.

BECAUSE of snow blockade no trains reached Denver, Col., in two days.

SCHOOL elections were held in all the principal towns in Montana, and were remarkable from the fact that in most of the cities at least half the vote was cast by women.

A RAINFALL for thirty-six hours was general throughout the west and fast years' drought-stricken region of Nebraska received a drenching.

### PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

GEORGE B. SWIFT (rep.) was elected mayor of Chicago over Frank Wenter (dem.) by a plurality of 41,110. The republicans elected their entire city ticket and fifty out of the sixty-eight aldermen.

IN Nebraska the question of granting saloon licenses was the leading issue at the municipal elections and was favored in four-fifths of the towns.

GEORGE W. PRINCE (rep.) was elected to congress from the Tenth Illinois district by about 12,000 plurality to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. P. S. Post.

MUNICIPAL and township elections were held throughout Illinois and reports received indicated a republican victory in almost every city and town.

THE women's suffrage clause in the proposed constitution of the new state of Utah was passed by an overwhelming vote.

WINONA, Minn., elected a republican for mayor for the first time in thirty years.

REPUBLICANS elected mayors in the following Wisconsin cities: Ashland, River Falls, Delavan, Columbus, Marshfield, Mauston, Sparta, Waupaca, Black River Falls, Manitowish, Hudson, Whitewater, Lake Geneva, Hartford, Centralia and Watertown. Democrats won in Mineral Point, Plymouth, Durand, Prairie du Chien, Alma, Madison, Chilton, Kenosha, Berlin, Ripon, Fox Lake, Shawano and Beaver Dam.

JOSEPH BEIDER, a prominent German newspaper writer and editor, died at his home in Toledo, O., aged 63 years.

MRS. PARAN STEVENS, a prominent New York society leader, died of pneumonia after a brief illness, aged 51 years.

THE 80th birthday of Dr. Samuel Francis Smith, the author of "America," was celebrated in Boston.

JUSTICE JOHN B. WINSLOW was re-elected to the supreme bench of Wisconsin.

IN the Rhode Island election the republicans elected Lippitt for governor and their entire ticket by over 10,000 majority. The legislature will stand: Senate, republicans, 34; democrats, 3; house, republicans, 68; democrats, 4.

Mrs. MARY RUTLEDGE and Mrs. Amelia Phelps, sisters, aged respectively 92 and 88 years, died on the same day at Sharon, Pa.

ILLINOIS democrats will hold a state convention at Springfield on June 4 to take action on the money question.

MARYLAND democrats will hold their state convention in Baltimore July 31.

EX-CONGRESSMAN BENJAMIN GWYN HARRIS died at his home, "Ellensbow," near Leonardtown, Md., aged 90 years.

AT the fourth annual convention in Grand Rapids, Mich., of the American Republican College league, L. B. Vaughan, of the University of Chicago, was elected president.

THE official canvass of the vote cast at the recent election in Chicago gives George B. Swift (rep.) for mayor a plurality of 42,206.

### FOREIGN.

PRESIDENT DIAZ, of Mexico, signed with the Guatemalan minister the official document which prevented the threatened open rupture.

ENGLAND gave the United States to understand that she desired no interference in the Venezuelan settlement.

IT was said that Venezuela would forcibly assert her rights to the disputed Orinoco territory as soon as Great Britain's rejection of a settlement was definitely communicated.

FIRE at Goderich, Ont., destroyed the Grand opera house.

THE United States steamship Marblehead, now at Gibraltar, was cable to proceed with all dispatch to Beyroot, Syria, to protect Americans.

SIXTEEN miners were killed by an explosion in the Kolar gold mines in Bangalore, India.

LI HUNG CHANG, the Chinese peace envoy, who was shot March 24 at Shimonoeki by a patriot fanatic, has completely recovered.

THE 107th anniversary of the first settlement by Rufus Putnam in the northwest territory was celebrated at Marietta, O.

IT was stated that the exodus from the parishes below Quebec to the United States had again set in.

### LATER.

AFTER almost a month of deliberation the United States supreme court rendered its decision in the income-tax cases, deciding by a divided court the law to be valid except regarding the incomes derived from rents and from municipal and state bonds, on which point the decision was that the tax was unconstitutional.

FIRE throughout the country during the week ended on the 6th caused a total loss of \$1,586,300.

ADVISED, from Mackinaw City, Mich., say that the vast field of ice between Waughoshance and McLaughlin's point had given way and the straits were open to navigation.

THE Atlantic & Pacific roundhouse and machine shops at Winslow, A. T., were burned, the loss being \$100,000.

JOSHUA H. MARVEL, the first republican governor of Delaware in thirty-two years, died at his home in Wilmington, aged 70 years.

UNDER the new constitution Utah will have eighteen senators and forty-five representatives.

TWENTY-THREE persons were killed by an explosion of firedamp in Blue Canyon coal mine on Lake Whatcom, near Tacoma, Wash.

GEORGE B. SWIFT took the oath of office as mayor of Chicago.

EX-GOV. JAMES L. KEMPER, of Virginia, died at his home near Gordonsville, aged 72 years. He was a brigade commander in the confederate army.

PETER LENNETT, a driver for a local bakery at Toledo, O., has fallen heir to an estate of nearly \$300,000 through the death of his father in Cleveland.

JUDGE A. SCOTT SLOAN, of the Third judicial circuit, died at his home in Beaver Dam, Wis., aged 75 years. He served in congress from 1861 to 1863.

AS the outcome of his encounter with Representative Jones, Gov. Clarke went before a magistrate at Little Rock Ark., pleaded guilty to carrying concealed weapons and paid a fine of \$50.

THE Southern Land & Timber company (English) of Pensacola, Fla., the largest timber concern in the south, went into the hands of receivers.

A SAND and snowstorm combined did great damage in Colorado and Kansas, and in western Kansas many horses and cattle were suffocated by clouds of sand.

A WAR between Norway and Sweden was said to be impending.

THE compilation of farms, homes and mortgages statistics made by the last census shows that a majority of the 12,000,150 families in the United States rent their homes.

## MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Local Officers Chosen and Local Issues Decided.

Chicago by a Big Majority Votes for Swift and the Civil Service Law—Returns from Many Other Northwestern Towns.

CHICAGO, April 4.—The entire republican ticket, with the exception of a few isolated aldermen, was elected here Tuesday. George B. Swift's plurality for mayor approximated 40,000. By about the same majority the city voted to place itself under the operations of the civil service law, which will apply to every department of the city government.

From returns received it is figured out that the city council will stand politically as follows: Republicans, 50; Democrats, 17; independents, 3.

Dispatches announce republican victories at the following points in Illinois:

Astoria, Atlanta, Bement, Batavia, Bridgeport, Bloomington, Carmel, Champaign, Clinton, Charleston, Carlyle, Clay City, Dixon, Danville, Deatur, Elgin, Greenville, Havana, Joliet, Kankakee, Kewanee, Monmouth, Mount Vernon, Monticello, McLeansboro, Newman, Naperville, Olney, Peoria, Plano, Paxton, Paris, Robinson, Rock Island, Rushville, Salem, Sheldon, Streeter, Tuscola, Urbana, Vandalia, Watseka and Woodstock.

Democrats were successful in the following towns:

Assumption, Arcola, Benton, Bourbon, Bowden, Camargo, Canton, Galesburg, Geneseo, Macouh, Martinsville, Ottawa, Pekin, Quincy, Springfield, Shelbyville, Taylorville and Waukegan.

Populists or non-partisan tickets won in the following:

Aurora, Galesburg, Geneseo, Macouh, Moline, Mendota, Rumsby and Whitehall.

In Springfield the democrats elected Marion U. Woodruff for mayor, also John O. Rames for collector. The republicans elected the other officers, and secured a majority in the council.

In East St. Louis the people's party city ticket, representing the law and order sentiment as opposed to Monte Carlo gambling and race tracks, headed by H. F. Bader for mayor, was elected Tuesday by a large majority over the citizens' ticket, upon which Mayor M. M. Stephens was a candidate for a fifth term as mayor. Party politics were ignored.

The election to fill vacancy caused by the death of Gen. Post resulted in the choice of the republican candidate, George W. Prince.

The election in St. Louis turned all the city offices but two over to the republicans. The city council will be unanimously republican.

Republicans have elected mayors in the following Wisconsin cities: Ashland, River Falls, Delavan, Columbus, Marshfield, Mauston, Sparta, Waupaca, Black River Falls, Manitowish, Hudson, Whitewater, Lake Geneva, Hartford, Centralia and Watertown. Democrats won in Mineral Point, Plymouth, Durand, Prairie du Chien, Alma, Madison, Chilton, Kenosha, Berlin, Ripon, Fox Lake, Shawano and Beaver Dam.

The following towns and cities voted for license: Hudson, Sparta, Brodhead, Palmyra, Waupaca, Medford, Richland Center, Fennimore, Needah, Edgerton, Waterloo, Packwaukee, Barron, Phillips, Thorp, River Falls, Beloit. These towns voted "dry": Viroqua, Plover, Eagle, Waushara county; Geneseo, Milton, Elroy, Hayward.

Elections were held Tuesday in most Minnesota cities outside of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth. At Albert Lea the independents carried everything, electing V. Gillispay mayor and voting in favor of license.

At Fergus Falls the democrats elected Thomas N. McLean mayor. At Hastings the people took the bit in their teeth, turned down both the democrats and the republicans and elected George Parker (ind.) mayor.

At Mankato Edgar Weaver, the candidate of the republicans and democrats, was elected mayor. At Faribault the republicans elected B. B. Sheffield mayor, but the democrats got two of the four aldermen. There was a complete overthrow at Tracy, the prohibitionists losing. License carried by 138 and all of what was known as the whisky ticket was elected. At East Grand Forks A. C. Kinehart (pop.) defeated Hugh Dunlery (dem.) for mayor by 66 majority. At Crookston John R. McKinnon (dem.) was elected mayor over M. R. Brown (rep.). Winona elected a republican for mayor Monday for the first time in thirty years. Addison B. Youmans is the mayor-elect.

Party lines were not drawn in municipal elections in Nebraska in many cases, but when they were the republicans gained, except at Hastings and Plattsmouth, where the democrats carried the day. The question of granting saloon licenses was the leading issue and was favored in four-fifths of the towns. Frank Graham (rep.) was elected mayor of Lincoln by a large majority.

IN Denver it is conceded the republican ticket is elected by 5,000 majority. Thomas S. McMurray heads the winning ticket for mayor. Returns from the smaller towns of the state nearly all show republican victories.

MILWAUKEE, April 8.—Sufficient returns have been received from the recent judicial election to make the result free from all doubt. Justice Winslow has been re-elected by at least 5,000 majority.

CHICAGO, April 9.—The official canvass of the vote cast at the election in this city on April 4 gives George B. Swift (rep.) for mayor a plurality of 42,206.

WILL Drive Out American Oats.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Theodore H. Stephan, United States consul at Annaberg, Germany, has advised the state department that the agrarians of Germany have determined not to allow American cracked oats to take the place of the German oat flour.

### Sold for a Song.

BELLAIRE, O., April 8.—The Bellaire window glass works, which have been idle for four years, were sold Saturday for \$2,150. The purchasers are local, and they will start the plant at once. Ten years ago these works cost \$50,000.

# Spring Medicine

Or, in other words, Hood's Sarsaparilla, is a universal need. If good health is to be expected during the coming season the blood must be purified now. All the germs of disease must be destroyed and the bodily health built up. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye to-day. Therefore Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine to take in the spring. It will help wonderfully in cases of weakness, nervousness and all diseases caused by impure blood.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

**Epworth League.**  
The International Convention meets June 27th at Chattanooga, Tenn. The greatest meeting of this kind ever attempted. Don't fail to attend. THE QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE makes a half-fare rate for the occasion, with long limits for return. The trip over this scenic and historic route is an added inducement to attend. Write to us for official announcement and full and detailed information. W. C. RINEARSON, G. P. A., Cincinnati, Ohio.

**The Skill and Knowledge**  
Essential to the production of the most perfect and popular laxative remedy known, have enabled the California Fig Syrup Co. to achieve a great success in the reputation of its remedy, Syrup of Figs, as it is conceded to be the universal laxative. For sale by all druggists.

### THE MARKETS.

	NEW YORK, April 9.
LIVE STOCK—Cattle.....	\$4 50 @ 6 00
Sheep.....	3 25 @ 5 15
Hogs.....	5 00 @ 5 35
FLOUR—Minnesota Bakers.....	2 00 @ 3 00
City Mill Patents.....	2 00 @ 4 15
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	60 @ 61
No. 1 Hard.....	70 @ 70 1/2
CORN—Ungraded Mixed.....	51 @ 51 1/2
May.....	51 @ 51 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	33 @ 33 1/2
Track White Western.....	37 @ 41
PORK—Mess. Patents.....	35 @ 50
RYE.....	13 25 @ 13 75
LARD—Western.....	7 12 1/2 @ 7 17 1/2
BUTTER—West. Creamery.....	12 @ 21
Western Dairy.....	8 @ 13 1/2
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Shipping Steers.....	\$4 30 @ 6 40
Stockers and Feeders.....	2 70 @ 4 75
Cowboys' Steers.....	4 00 @ 4 30
Cows.....	4 75 @ 5 81
Texas Steers.....	3 25 @ 5 05
HOGS.....	4 75 @ 5 40
May.....	5 00 @ 5 15
BUTTER—Creamery.....	10 @ 20
Dairy.....	7 @ 18
Packing Stock.....	11 @ 18
EGGS—Fresh.....	1 15 @ 11 1/2
BROOM CORN (per ton).....	60 00 @ 120 00
POTATOES (per bu).....	58 @ 74
PORK—Mess. Patents.....	11 75 @ 12 00
LARD—Steam.....	6 77 1/2 @ 6 80
FLOUR—Spring Patents.....	3 00 @ 3 50
Spring Straights.....	2 10 @ 2 75
Winter Patents.....	2 50 @ 2 65
Winter Straights.....	2 35 @ 2 50
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2.....	54 1/2 @ 55
Corn, No. 2.....	40 @ 40 1/2
Oats, No. 2.....	29 1/2 @ 29 1/2
Rye.....	54 @ 54 1/2
Barley.....	52 @ 53 1/2



# Easter Lilies.



MY EASTER lilies, pure and fair and sweet,  
I know that hidden in your hearts of gold  
Still lies the secret you each year repeat—  
An oft-told story that can never grow old—  
Of birds that sing,  
Of bells that ring,  
As o'er the earth now steals the spring.

I know not why it is, but every year  
The story seems more wondrous strange and new;  
I bend above my lily buds to hear  
Them whisper softly what I know is true—  
That winter's past;  
That spring comes fast;  
That life and joy are here at last!

The story that the Easter lilies tell  
Brings light and peace to the whole world to-day;  
And hearts bowed down by grief and sadness  
swell  
In songs of praise and even doubters pray.  
Men can be brave,  
For, strong to save,  
Our King has triumphed o'er the grave!

Ring out, O lily bells! Gone is all gloom!  
All nature sings at this glad Easter tide.  
We see no more the shadow of the tomb:  
To us the pearly gates swing open wide!  
Past is the pain;  
Death is in vain;  
He who was dead now lives again!  
—Virginia Van de Water, in Harper's Bazar.

# AN EASTER CARD.



asked her brother Charley.

"I was thinking of Miss Martha Dunbar, and what a life she leads, with all that tumult of nephews and nieces about her ears the whole time."

"Pretty stiff, to be sure. I can see the pity of it, but where is the folly? That strikes me as an extraordinary word in connection with Miss Martha. I thought she was painfully sensible."

"So she is. There is just the trouble. She gives her life to being sensible, and then isn't sensible enough not to make it painful to everybody who comes near her."

Charley nodded an energetic assent. "She certainly is a person you would rather admire at a distance."

"Yes; everybody feels so. And isn't it pitiful? Miss Martha is really making a great sacrifice, the kind that would bring tears to your eyes in a tract. She has given up her work that she loved, and has settled down entirely to the care of those children. They are nice children, but very much alive, and up to date; not at all the old-fashioned, theoretical kind that Miss Martha has been imagining to herself for the last twenty years. They give her plenty to do. Keeping their clothes mended, and all those faces washed and hands clean isn't any sinecure, I can tell you."

"More like a manœuvre, isn't it?" inquired Charley, with a chuckle.

Helen looked doubtful whether to recognize this hit, but concluded she would, and then went on:

"She does her duty by them very thoroughly and very raspingly, poor little midgets. I am afraid they are in a constant state of rebellion and disgust. You see, their own mother was so different; they are not accustomed to 'prunes, prisms,' from morning to night."

"It must be pretty doleful for them, that's a fact," agreed Charley. "I should hate to live in the house with an incarnate strait-jacket myself."

"Miss Martha is too fond of righteous indignation," said Helen. "Mrs. Dunbar's righteousness took another form whenever it possibly could; and it worked lots better. But doesn't it seem tragic for a good, superior woman to be taking up her cross daily and denying herself just to make her own life and everybody's else uncomfortable?"

"Are you going to write her an anonymous letter about it?"

"I wish I could—I wish I could do something. Isn't there anything you can suggest?"

"Only the letter."

It was much later in the day that Charley's idle words came back into Helen's mind with some sort of seriousness. She was passing a counter loaded with Easter cards, of which one instantly caught her eye; it showed the open sepulcher and the sunlit morning and the budding spring, with the words: "I am the Resurrection and the Life."

"How pretty," thought Helen, stopping to look. "I don't know when I have sent an Easter card; but I should like to send that. It is so sweet and hopeful and sunny; it might speak peace to anybody—even Miss Martha. Why, yes! it will do instead of Charley's letter."

So she bought it; but when she got home she hesitated long about actually sending it.

"Miss Martha will not see it with my eyes. It will just mean pasteboard to her and the compliments of the season. You couldn't expect it to preach her the same sermon that it does me. And I can't very well add a footnote to say: 'Be happy and you will be good, and will give those poor children a more Christian idea of Easter.'"

She changed her mind half a dozen

times; but finally put the picture, with one of her own cards, into an envelope, and directed it.

"There! What harm can it do, at any rate? And why shouldn't I follow an impulse when it comes, and have faith in an interpreter who can explain without footnotes?"

In Saturday night's mail the card went to Miss Martha. She admired it for a moment, her mind perhaps distracted a little by her surprise that a young girl should have remembered her and her wonder whether the sending of plain Easter cards were not a somewhat antiquated fashion. Then she proceeded to dispose of the matter by straightway writing a formal note of thanks, which was dispatched that same evening by her brother's office boy, and which made Helen, as she expressed it, feel "aguish."

The following afternoon Miss Martha was roused from the solid religious work she was reading by the sound of voices in the next room, the door into which had been left ajar. They were the voices of her eldest nephew and niece, Teddy and Grace, commenting on Helen's Easter card.

"Isn't it lovely?" Grace was saying, "and it isn't sorrowful a bit, even if it has got a grave in it."

"I don't like graves," responded Teddy, gruffly, "nor funerals, nor any of that. But it seems as if we were at such things all the time in this house."

"When I have a nice one, if I can, that will be pleasant, you know, to remember me by." The little girl paused, and then added, in a lower tone: "Not like mother's."

"It was all Aunt Martha's fault," broke in Teddy, with quick indignation, "about mother's. Father didn't want it so. He just let her have her own way, because she was company and doing us a favor to come."

"And mother deserved a happy funeral," mourned poor Grace; "she was good and lovely, and just as Christian as could be. It wasn't right to bury her as if we couldn't feel any comfort

his nurse's arms, asked the other nieces and nephews to follow her into the library; and they came, wondering.

"Children," began Miss Martha, stretching her hand out to Helen's Easter card, and setting it up in sight under the light of the lamp, "you all know what Easter means; but I think we ought to understand it better today than we ever have before, because of the dear little mother who was with us last year, but who is not here now."

None of them had ever heard such a falter in Miss Martha's firm tones before. At the sound Teddy slipped off the edge of his distant chair and drew closer. His aunt cleared her throat and went on:

"All the hope and promise of Easter ought to be very sweet to us. It is because of that that we can think so peacefully of her lying dead in her grave; because we know that she is only waiting until the angel rolls away the stone, when she will rise again in the newness of the life everlasting."

Did the children understand all this? Perhaps not all. But I think they understood enough to warm their frozen little hearts; and they understood very well, indeed, when Miss Martha began to tell them of the long ago times when she and their mother were girls together, and how they had loved each other all their lives until death came. When the delightful, leisurely talk was over, and Miss Martha went away upstairs with sleeping Jack and the other little one, Grace crept close to Teddy, and laying her small hand somewhere near her heart, whispered:

"Teddy, I've got the feeling of Easter right here, haven't you?"

Some months later, Charley Strother remarked to his sister: "It strikes me the Dunbars are running things in pretty smooth water of late. Have you noticed it?"

"Of course, and rejoiced. Grace told me yesterday that they had been having lovely times ever since Easter."



"YOU ALL KNOW WHAT EASTER MEANS."

about it, and then never to talk of her any more, as if we'd like to forget her as soon as we could. If I'm a Christian when I die, I want them to let all the sun in and the air, and I want the singers to sing out loud, as if they knew I was going to Heaven to be glad forever and ever. And then everybody that loved me, I'd like them to say so to each other sometimes, and talk over the ways I used to have, and what I said. It isn't anybody's fault to be dead. Mother couldn't help dying when God wanted her to, even if she did leave four poor, young, helpless children behind her. And, anyway, I guess God can take care of us children for her."

"If Aunt Martha will let him," said Teddy.

There was a moment's silence before he went on to ask, with some embarrassment:

"But, I say, what makes you talk about it if you're a Christian when you die? I thought you told mother you were going to be one, for certain."

"I wanted to; but I'm getting a good deal discouraged from the idea. It isn't a Christian to get so hot and angry in your mind till you jerk your buttons off, and slam doors and things, and don't care."

"It's just Aunt Martha that makes you. She ought to be ashamed. I wonder how would she feel if, when she got to Heaven, she had to tell mother she had kept you away from going, when you meant to do it. She's always dinging it at us that she has to be responsible for our clothes and our manners, and if we aren't forever carrying pocket handkerchiefs around, and all the rest of it; I wonder how she'd like to be responsible for that?"

"I think it would be nice," said Grace, with a wistful little sigh, "if, when you were at home, it was easy to remember about Heaven—the way it was when mother was here. But maybe it's only mothers that can make it easy for you. Maybe aunts do the best they can; but maybe they don't know how."

Miss Martha Dunbar did not derive much satisfaction from her solid reading that afternoon. When the children went from the next room she mechanically returned to her book; but presently it was laid down on the table beside her, and she dropped her face upon it in her folded hands. It was long before she lifted it again; when she did she murmured to herself:

"With God's help this aunt shall learn how. May I know my responsibility better after this?"

When supper was over Miss Martha, taking drowsy two-year-old Jack from

"What do you suppose it means?"

"I think it means," said Grace, slowly, "that Christ is risen indeed, and hath appeared to Miss Martha."—Sally Campbell, in N. Y. Independent.

## ON EASTER EVE.

Old Rites and Ceremonies Belonging to This Time.

The day before Easter is sometimes called Holy Saturday, and there are numerous rites and ceremonies belonging to it, some of them practiced at the present day. On the evening of this day, in the middle districts of Ireland, great preparations are made for the finishing of Lent, and the ushering in of the glad Eastertide. On that night the good cotter's wife puts into the pot many a fat fowl or special piece of bacon, which no one dares so much as to taste by putting finger in the pot until the cock crows on Easter morning.

At midnight may be heard the wild clapping of hands and the joyous laugh of the light-hearted Irish people, and above all rises the shout: "Out with the Lent!" Jollity and merry-making prevail for an hour or two, when they go to rest and sleep till four o'clock, then arise to see the sun dance in honor of the Resurrection. Nor is this superstition by any means confined to the humbler classes, but is scrupulously observed by many people of high birth and great wealth, some of them asserting positively that they have literally seen the sun dance on Easter morning.

Sir John Suckling, in his ballad upon a wedding, alludes to this superstition: "But, oh, she dances such a way! No sun upon an Easter day is half so fine a sight."

Another custom attached to this season was the putting out of the fires in all the churches and kindling them anew from flint, blessing the wax for the Easter tapers and other customs. A translation of Googe's from the Naogeorgus describes the superstition as to the rekindling of the fires:

"On Easter eve the fire all is quenched in every place, And fresh again from out the flint is fetched with solemn grace. The priest doth hallow this against dangers many one, A brande whereof doth every man with greedie minde take home. That when the fearful storme appeares, or tempest black arise, By lighting this he safe may be from strokes of hurtful skies."—Ladies' Home Journal.

## Her Soliloquy.

I love my little brother;  
He's a cunning, rosy elf;  
But I wish—somehow or other—  
That he could rock himself!  
—Frederick B. Oppen, in St. Nicholas.

## FUN WITH ELI.

"Truthful Eli" Perkins Falls Into the Free Traders' Trap—He Attempts to Answer Unanswerable Questions and Gets "Kattled."

At last the protectionists have found a man who is willing to tackle some of the hardest questions the free traders can ask, says a correspondent. Eli Perkins—"Truthful Eli," as he is sometimes ironically called—has been employed by the American Economist, organ of the Protective Tariff League, to pulverize the hard questions that have so long remained unanswered by protectionists. He has been at work for several months turning out a page or two of answers each week. He understands his business thoroughly and it is amusing to read his answers. Here is question No. 3 in the Economist of March 15:

"If the foreigner pays the duty why refund to exporting manufacturers 99 per cent. of the duty on their imported raw materials?"

An this is the essential part of "Truthful Eli's" answer:

"In a tariff for revenue, such as England has, the consumer pays the duty, but with protection to new industries the consumer pays at first as he did with nails and glass, but now he is buying cheaper than ever before. If we put a tariff on tea or coffee or on something that we can't make, as England does, the consumer would pay forever. The rebate on raw materials allows our manufacturer to retain his own \$11,000,000,000 market and still use the foreign market."

Undoubtedly some of the wicked free traders will say that Eli has not answered the real question. They will say that after attempting to prove that a protective tariff is not a tax at all Eli spoils his answer by admitting that it is necessary to refund 99 per cent. of duty paid on raw materials to enable our manufacturers to compete in foreign markets. If the tariff is not a tax, they will say, and our consumers are getting their goods at as low or at lower prices than are paid for similar goods in foreign markets, why does our government make a present to manufacturers of 99 per cent. of duty paid on raw materials, and why is this refund necessary to enable manufacturers to sell at the same prices abroad as at home? If Eli should remind them that he had admitted that even a protective tariff is a tax "at first" some smart Aleck amongst them would be certain to say, "But how long is this 'at first' to last?" The process has been going on for thirty years and still it is necessary to refund duties.

Really there is no getting rid of free traders who will not keep quiet and accept such answers as Eli chooses to make. Fortunately for Eli there are not many free traders amongst the readers of the Economist. Of course all good protectionists will be convinced as soon as they read Eli's explicit answers—in fact they were convinced about four years ago when McKinley suddenly made the discovery that foreigners are paying our tariff taxes.

Here is question No. 4: "If protective tariffs are good, would not prohibitive tariffs be better?"

And Eli replies: "A protective tariff is to enable us to pay high wages and for nothing else. If any country has wages as high as ours, we want no protection at all. So a protective tariff is just as good as a prohibitive tariff." These answers are undoubtedly satisfactory to protectionists but they only make free traders smile and ask other questions like these: Does Canada have "protection" against the United States because wages are lower in the United States? If so, then why does the United States have "protection" against Canada? Why does England, with high wages, need and have no "protection" against Germany with low wages, and why does Germany need and have "protection" against England? You say "we can't put a Chinese wall around our country" because it is not Sweden or Greece but is so extensive. We will admit that a big country can stand "protection" better than a little one but is it not simply because there is room for more free trade inside its borders? If the bigger the country the better it will thrive under "protection" why not extend the tariff borders of the country until the whole world would be included and have "protection" only against green cheese and other products that might fall from the moon? Is it not true that some of us want to buy more than simply coffee, tea and rubber? If not, then why did we, in spite of McKinley duties, import so much cocoa, silks, woolsens, laces, spices, wines, sugars, musical instruments, jewelry, fruits and nuts, earthenware, art works and thousands of other articles? Did we import just for fun? If we had no Chinese fire-crackers how could we celebrate? But Eli has stopped up his ears so that he will not have to listen to such silly questions.

Here is question No. 5: "If international trade impoverishes, is not interstate trade equally harmful?"

And Eli's reply in full follows:

"International free trade would reduce our wages to foreign wages plus the freight. With free trade they would steal our \$11,000,000,000 home market and we could never sell a plate or knife or a yard of cloth till we had their low wages, less the freight. European nations can have free trade among themselves because their wages are all low alike. We flourish with free interstate trade because all our wages are high. If Iowa were paying 50 cents per day for labor like Belgium, and Illinois paying \$2, free trade would kill Illinois. Their money would all go to Iowa to buy cheap goods and their home mills would stop. When wages are equal each state trades at home. If our wages were as low as England's, they could sell to us. Let us keep our home market and our big wages as long as we can."

Up goes the free trader again to ask how it is that we can now export millions of dollars worth of plates, knives and cloth. He tells Eli that European nations do not have free trade with each other and that wages are not "all low alike" the—e they are decidedly lower in countries where tariffs are

higher. One free trader, with good memory, refers to the American Economist of January 4, 1895, as authority for the statement that the wages of machinists are \$7.25 in Austria, \$6.50 in France, \$3.98 to \$3.27 in Germany, \$4.31 in Italy, \$5.55 in the Netherlands, \$3.75 in Russia, and \$9 in Britain. Another reminds Eli that wages are not equal in each state. He says that according to the census the average wages of workers in woolen goods was \$8.80 in Illinois and only \$4.54 in Iowa; \$5.71 in Pennsylvania and only \$3.65 in Maryland. He finds the same discrepancies in different states between the wages of workers in iron, steel, glass, cotton, silk and all other kinds of mills. What is more remarkable, he tells Eli that those states in which wages are highest in certain industries are usually the largest producers in these lines. Thus, though wages are 60 per cent. higher in Pennsylvania than in Maryland, yet Pennsylvania makes fifty times as much woolen goods as Maryland. It is strange that the Quakers do not go to Maryland to buy cheap goods.

All of these suggestions are lost upon Eli because his ears are still stopped up and he is busy thinking about more important matters.

Here is question No. 8: "Why have free trade England's average wages been higher than those of protected Germany, Italy, Russia and all other protected countries?"

To which Eli replies: "England has all the tariff for revenue she can have, but no protection to labor. She can't have a tariff on cloth, boots or shoes or cutlery, because they are cheaper there than anywhere else. Wages get lower as we go east. Here are carpenters' wages all over the world: America, \$3; England, \$1.50; Belgium, \$1; Germany, 75 cents; Austria, 50 cents; Italy and Hungary, 25 cents; Turkey, 15 cents; China, 7 cents; Japan, 15 cents. Each low wage country can manufacture and ship to the next higher wage country, but not vice versa. America cannot hope to ship to Germany till free trade shall reduce our wages to theirs. This would come in time with free trade. It is only protection that can prolong the dreadful day."

An obnoxious free trader writes out the following on a slip of paper and hands it to Eli:

"Don't you know that American boots and shoes are the cheapest in the world and that they are sold in England? You now tell us that wages get lower as we go east and that carpenters' wages are \$1.50 in England, 75 cents in Germany and 25 cents in Italy. Didn't you tell us in your answer to No. 3 that 'wages are all low alike' in European nations? Do not tariff walls get higher and closer as we go east? Do not the low-tariff and high-wage countries of the west ship more manufactured goods east than west? Did you intend to give us facts or mere theories? What did you mean when you said that 'it is only protection that can prolong the dreadful day'? Did you really intend to tell the truth for once or were you, as usual, 'talking through your hat'?"

But Eli tore up the slip of paper without reading it. He knew from the looks of the man that he had not been converted to the great American policy of protection and patriotism.

## Wage Admissions.

The American Economist makes some admissions in regard to wages that are worth noting. The Iron and Coal Trades Review, of London, is bemoaning the loss of colonial and foreign markets to British trade, said:

"That this should have happened in a country where the rate of wages paid is understood to be 25 to 30 per cent. more than our own is one of those curious economic problems that are exceedingly difficult of solution. But the effect of the fact is that American wire manufacturers are making havoc with our English wire trade in Central and South America, and are doing considerable business in Canada. Unless English manufacturers can keep up to their rivals in cost of production they will inevitably go to the wall. Hitherto we have prided ourselves on having reasonably cheap and highly efficient labor; but it would seem as if that day were now past. Manufacturers of experience assure me that American workmen in steel works, although nominally receiving higher wages, are really considerably cheaper than our own, and we know this to be the case both in Belgium and Germany."

The American Economist in attempting to explain this phenomenon says:

"American workmen do receive higher wages and turn out more finished products per man in many branches of manufacturing. There are two reasons for this. Their higher wages enable them to buy more meat and they are better fed, so that an Englishman here is more efficient than at home. The other reason is that American manufacturers stock their mills with better machinery, and more of it, than those of any other nation. As a consequence much more work is turned out with less physical exertion. In Germany although the wages have been raised very much since Bismarck, convinced by our example, adopted protective duties, they still are below those of England."

The organ of the protectionists thus admits that piece wages are higher in free trade England than in protected America or Germany. Protection, then, is not the only factor in the wage problem; product does count for something. Such un-American doctrine was not to be expected from this source.

One Result of the McKinley Law.

Under the protectionist policy of selling as much as possible to foreigners, and buying from them as little as possible, commerce must languish. Trade seeks the lines of least resistance, and when people cannot obtain their supplies and dispose of their wares advantageously in one quarter they will go to another. When the Germans found their trade with this country further obstructed by the McKinley tariff, they reached to Argentina for their bread supplies.—Des Moines Leader.

## M'KINLEY'S CHANCES.

Prospects of Protection's Champion for the Presidency.

The notion which the neighbors of Gov. McKinley entertain that his visit to Georgia with that active republican politician, Mr. Hanna, is in the interest of southern support for the presidential nomination of his party next year is a very natural one. No one doubts that Mr. McKinley would like the nomination, or that on all ordinary principles of representation in politics he is entitled to it. He unquestionably holds very firmly the ideas that are of more importance to a greater number of his party than any other prominent man in the party, and he has been very faithful to those ideas. Protection for protection's sake—not to raise revenue, nor simply to encourage infant industries, but to enrich American manufacturers who are already rich at the expense of other Americans, most of whom are not rich—is Mr. McKinley's doctrine of what is good for this country. And that idea commands the earnest support of a great majority of the republicans, and is absolutely the only doctrine on which the bulk of the party can fairly be said to be agreed. Mr. McKinley has never departed from it. He has worked early and late and very hard for it. He has got it embodied in the statutes of the country. He is by far the most convinced, devoted, distinguished and efficient protectionist of modern times. Why should he not aspire to be his party's candidate for the presidency? And why should his party not take him as its candidate?

To the last question there are many answers. In the first place, protection of the McKinley sort is not a living issue in American politics to-day. It was "put to sleep," in the prize-ring phrase, in 1890 and 1892. No sane politician would dare in 1896 to propose its resuscitation. The republicans will, of course, denounce the results of the democratic policy, but they will not dare to propose the substitution of their own. And they will not dare to put in nomination a man whose candidacy would be, in effect, a declaration in favor of the dead tariff of 1890. In the next place, candidates are not generally selected because they represent the views of the great body of the party, but are much more apt to be taken because they do not represent those ideas, but are more attractive to the loosely-attached members of the opposite party. That was the principle on which Lincoln was substituted for Seward in 1860, and, in more recent times, Harrison for Blaine in 1888. It is the principle on which Mr. McKinley was set aside in 1892 and will be again in 1896.

Again, and this is the most important point, Mr. McKinley is not sound on finance. It is charitable to him to say that on this question he does not know his own mind. He has coquetted shamelessly with the silvermen and the populists. It is more than probable that he will do so some more in the south, where his party has made many disgraceful coalitions in this direction. It may be that the republicans may take a man no more sound than he—Mr. Reed, for instance, but Mr. Reed is a man who knows what honest money is. If he chooses, he can define and defend it. He does not suffer, as Mr. McKinley does, from mental incapacity and obfuscation. He would probably, in any great emergency, if he had the responsibility of executive action, do what was right. At any rate, he could if he chose. Mr. McKinley could not, for he could not see what was right, and he could not understand it if some one told him. He would simply yield to pressure, and more readily in the wrong direction than in the right.

There is another point of interest in Mr. McKinley's plan of operations. He is plainly trying to work up the southern delegations. He may succeed in that, but it will not help him greatly. There is no record of any candidate for the presidency in a republican convention who has won by means of the southern delegations. Mr. Sherman made a vigorous and not a very scrupulous effort to capture them in 1880, while he was in the treasury. He got the southern vote, but he lost the nomination. Mr. Arthur tried the same tactics in 1884, with the same result. Mr. Blaine worked in the same direction in 1888, and failed. Mr. Harrison had a strong southern support in 1892 in the convention, but had he not been strong enough elsewhere to disregard that he would very likely have failed also. The fact is that the south has for many years been treated by the republicans solely as a field in which to raise a crop of delegates. It has never been seriously contested at the polls since 1868. The result has been a very shabby and tricky lot of southern republican politicians whom no one can trust, and whose support is rather hurtful than helpful to a candidate. On the whole, therefore, Mr. McKinley's chances for the nomination are not good.—N. Y. Times.

"Protection of the McKinley sort," says the New York Times, "is not a living issue in American politics to-day. It was put to sleep, in the prize-ring phrase, in 1890 and in 1892. No sane politician would dare to propose its resuscitation." But the Times' neighbor, the Tribune, the leading republican organ of the east, is proposing to revive it—a proposition, however, which can be viewed with entire complacency by the free traders as an indication of that madness of protectionists which would precede destruction.

—Louisville Courier-Journal.

It will be very dangerous for the republican party to fight the next national campaign in behalf of what has come to be known as McKinleyism. There are plenty of old-fashioned protectionists, mostly survivors of the long-dead whig party, who have never believed, and who do not now believe, in the tariff theory upon which the McKinley law was constructed.—Indianapolis News.

—As American woolens make their way in the British markets, English gold heads for Uncle Sam's pockets.—Kansas City Times.



# THE DEMOCRAT.

GREENCASTLE, : INDIANA.

## The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

### DOMESTIC.

THE Forty-ninth general assembly of Tennessee reconvened at Nashville.

WHILE Mrs. Thomas Jones was preparing her ballot at the polls in Newcastle, Col., she fainted and fell, bursting a blood vessel, from the effects of which she died.

THE Findlay Rolling Mill company of Findlay, O., made an assignment with assets of \$250,000 and liabilities of \$125,000.

MISS AMY WEST was awarded \$30,000 damages at Pikeville, Ky., against Moses Deskins and wife in a suit for slander.

THE packet Iron Queen was burned on the Ohio river at Antiquity and the colored chambermaid was lost.

WILLIAM L. WILSON took the oath of office as postmaster general.

IN a runaway accident near South Bend, Ind., two children of James Hicks were trampled to death.

IT was discovered that employees of the United States Express company had during the past year defrauded the company out of nearly \$100,000.

FREDERICK W. GRIFFIN, assistant cashier of the Northwestern national bank in Chicago, was arrested for stealing \$50,000.

INSURANCE companies were canceling policies on Indianapolis saloons, fearing the new temperance law might in time to arson.

NEWTON WALTERS, who shot and killed the two Cox brothers and then attempted to assault their sister near Galena, Kan., was hanged by a mob.

A BILL passed the Michigan legislature by which the county of Manistowic is disorganized and attached to Charlevoix and Leelanaw counties.

THE post office at Springfield, Ill., was robbed of about \$10,000 worth of stamps.

THE city council passed an order forbidding glove contests in Chicago because aldermen were denied free admission.

CAPT. ROBERT ANDREWS, of the schooner Sydney Jones; Washington Andrews, his nephew, and John Phillips (colored) were drowned at Baltimore.

SIX HUNDRED tramps created a reign of terror in the towns of Bivalve and Port Morris, N. J.

"COL." JAMES GILBERT, the giant of Barnum, Forepaugh, and all the other big shows of the country, died in New York, aged 35 years. Gilbert stood 7 feet 6 inches in his stockings and was big in proportion.

AFTER a career of twenty-two years, during which it has become world-famous as a caravansary, the Grand Pacific hotel in Chicago closed its doors permanently.

CHARLES GESKA, a young lad convicted of murdering his step-father and afterward burning the body, was sentenced at Elyria, O., to the penitentiary for life.

GOV. STONE issued a proclamation convening the Missouri legislature in extra session April 23.

SPEAKER MEYER, of the Illinois house, ordered the preparation of a bill to extend the principles of civil service reform to the state departments.

THE First national bank at Ravenna, Neb., the heaviest banking institution of that city, closed its doors.

H. C. ST. JOHN, son of ex-Gov. St. John, of Kansas, shot and killed his wife in their home near Oklahoma City, O. T. He claimed the shooting was accidental.

LEADING western stockraisers were considering plans for defeating the dressed beef combine.

MAJ. ANDREW J. HAMILTON, who planned the famous escape from Libby prison, was killed by a boon companion at Reedley, Ky.

THE annual report of Librarian Spoford of the Congressional library for 1894 shows that 62,762 copyrights were entered, against 58,956 for the year 1893.

A TRAIN on the Rock Island road was held up by bandits near Dover, O. T., and the passengers were robbed of their valuables.

WILLIAM NOLAN, confidential book-keeper of the Park Avenue hotel in New York, disappeared with \$30,000 of the hotel's cash.

REPORTS from the tier of counties comprising the Michigan fruit belt indicate a phenomenal fruit crop this year.

IT is expected by government officials that at least \$20,000,000 in income tax will have been collected by June 1, the close of the fiscal year.

THE First national bank of Dublin, Tex., was closed by the bank examiner.

WILLIAM LAKE was executed by electricity at Auburn, N. Y., for the murder of Emma Louisa Hunt, a fellow servant who had refused his attentions.

AT Coldwater, Miss., Thomas Jones, a sick man, asked for a cup of coffee, whereupon his nurse killed him with a skillet.

THE Southern Pacific Railway company transferred all its property to the Central Trust company of New York, the consideration being \$58,000,000.

AN explosion in a saloon in New Orleans killed fifteen persons and others were injured. It was supposed to be a Mafia case.

THE sugar trust issued orders to jobbers to stop selling foreign sugar.

THE Illinois supreme court says that the law authorizing the destruction of gambling implements seized under the authority of a search warrant is constitutional.

THE exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 5th aggregated \$1,013,717,235, against \$888,359,454, the previous week. The increase, compared with the corresponding week in 1894, was 8.9.

THE annual convention of the American College Republican league commenced at Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE Cleveland World has been sold to Robert P. Porter, formerly superintendent of the census, for \$20,000.

CARLO ENRICO RITA, of San Francisco, was married to Miss Woolfe, and soon after the ceremony Rita shot and killed his bride and then killed himself.

TRAIN wreckers placed a tie on the east-bound Erie track between Niles and Girard, O., but it was discovered by the engineer of the west-bound train in time to prevent an accident.

IT was reported that the supreme court at Washington had decided that all incomes derived from rents were exempted from taxation by the federal government and all incomes derived from state and municipal bonds were similarly exempted. In other respects the income tax law stands as it was passed last August, but Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Field, Gray and Brewer were opposed to the law in toto.

THERE were 220 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 5th, against 234 the week previous and 109 in the corresponding time in 1894.

RICHARD GATES (colored) was hanged at La Grange, Ga., for the murder of Lee Sledge, another negro, in a jealous frenzy, and Jerry Jeffreys (colored) was executed at Quitman, Ga., for killing Officer Tip Moulden.

A FREIGHT train was wrecked near Alton, Ill., and Charles Bell, Henry Blitz, Frank Harrison and David Hefley were killed and fourteen other persons were injured.

THE City national bank of Fort Worth, Tex., closed its doors.

THE schooner Mildred V. Lee, one of the vessels of the Gloucester (Mass.) fishing fleet, with a crew of sixteen men, was lost off Sable Island.

A PASSENGER train was wrecked near Whiggville, O., and Eli Lucas, Henry Brown and Mrs. Nathan Young and her daughter were killed and several others were injured.

JACK SIMS, an Oklahoma desperado was killed by citizens of Cushing while terrorizing the town.

PRESIDENT CLAYTON, of the National farmer's congress, says the next session will be held in Denver.

INVESTIGATION shows that the United States are protecting Canadian sealers at a cost of \$107 for each skin.

ADVICES received in Washington say that if Great Britain resorts to force all of the Central American republics will tender their services to Nicaragua.

DEFINITE information reached New York of the formation of an extensive pool in France to control the coffee market.

MEMBERS of Evangelical churches throughout the country will observe the week commencing on the 8th as a season of special prayer for the better observance of the Sabbath.

A TORNADO at Windsor, Tex., demolished a church and unroofed several buildings. One child was killed and several persons were injured.

THOMAS M. GRADY, for many years cashier of the First national bank of Marietta, Pa., was said to be a defaulter to the extent of \$20,000.

BURGARS wrecked the safe of the Cherry Valley (N. Y.) national bank with dynamite. The amount stolen was unknown.

THREE young men, John Haverley, Earl Wakefield and Ole Everson, living near De Soto, Wis., were thought to have been drowned while on a hunting expedition.

THREE HUNDRED acres lying north of Long Island City were being plowed and fertilized for potato farms for the poor of New York.

L. A. THURSTON, Hawaiian minister to the United States, sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu.

WALTER SCOTT, aged 21, whose wife, aged 19, had left him because of his intemperate habits, shot and killed her at a church door in Wichita, Kan., and then killed himself.

Mrs. JOHN COLEY and her 3-year-old child were burned to death at Merrill, Wis.

A STATEMENT of the condition of all the national banks in the United States at close of business March 5 shows them to be in good condition.

NINETY-THREE farmers from Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas and Illinois were in the southeastern part of North Carolina looking for lands.

THE Nebraska legislature adjourned sine die.

KIRKPATRICK & Co., wholesale grocers at Nashville, Tenn., failed for \$175,000.

THE American starch works, largest in the west, were burned at Columbus, Ind., causing a loss of \$300,000. Lewis Wade, a colored warehouseman, perished in the flames.

A STATEMENT by the treasury department shows that the expenditures for the first 280 days of the current fiscal year have exceeded the receipts by \$42,199,490, the totals standing: Expenditures, \$284,392,686; receipts, \$242,093,195.

CLARK & WHEELER's electrical works near Newark, N. J., were burned, the loss being \$100,000.

BECAUSE of snow blockade no trains reached Denver, Col., in two days.

SCHOOL elections were held in all the principal towns in Montana, and were remarkable from the fact that in most of the cities at least half the vote was cast by women.

A RAINFALL for thirty-six hours was general throughout the west and last year's drought-stricken region of Nebraska received a drenching.

### PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

GEORGE B. SWIFT (rep.) was elected mayor of Chicago over Frank Wenter (dem.) by a plurality of 41,110. The republicans elected their entire city ticket and fifty out of the sixty-eight aldermen.

IN Nebraska the question of granting saloon licenses was the leading issue at the municipal elections and was favored in four-fifths of the towns.

GEORGE W. PIERCE (rep.) was elected to congress from the Tenth Illinois district by about 12,000 plurality to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. P. S. Post.

MUNICIPAL and township elections were held throughout Illinois and reports received indicated a republican victory in almost every city and town.

THE women's suffrage clause in the proposed constitution of the new state of Utah was passed by an overwhelming vote.

WINONA, Minn., elected a republican for mayor for the first time in thirty years.

REPUBLICANS elected mayors in the following Wisconsin cities: Ashland, River Falls, Delavan, Columbus, Marshfield, Mauston, Sparta, Waupaca, Black River Falls, Manitowoc, Hudson, Whitewater, Lake Geneva, Hartford, Centralia and Watertown. Democrats won in Mineral Point, Plymouth, Durand, Prairie du Chien, Alma, Madison, Chilton, Kenosha, Berlin, Ripon, Fox Lake, Shawano and Beaver Dam.

JOSEPH BENDER, a prominent German newspaper writer and editor, died at his home in Toledo, O., aged 65 years.

Mrs. PARAN STEVENS, a prominent New York society leader, died of pneumonia after a brief illness, aged 51 years.

THE 80th birthday of Dr. Samuel Francis Smith, the author of "America," was celebrated in Boston.

JUSTICE JOHN B. WINSLOW was re-elected to the supreme bench of Wisconsin.

IN the Rhode Island election the republicans elected Lippitt for governor and their entire ticket by over 10,000 majority. The legislature will stand: Senate, republicans, 34; democrats, 3; house, republicans, 62; democrats, 4.

Mrs. MARY RUTLEDGE and Mrs. Amelia Phelps, sisters, aged respectively 92 and 88 years, died on the same day at Sharon, Pa.

ILLINOIS democrats will hold a state convention at Springfield on June 4 to take action on the money question.

MARYLAND democrats will hold their state convention in Baltimore July 31. EX-CONGRESSMAN BENJAMIN GWYN HARRIS died at his home, "Ellensbow," near Leonardtown, Md., aged 90 years.

AT the fourth annual convention in Grand Rapids, Mich., of the American Republican College league, L. B. Vaughan, of the University of Chicago, was elected president.

THE official canvass of the vote cast at the recent election in Chicago gives George B. Swift (rep.) for mayor a plurality of 42,296.

### FOREIGN.

PRESIDENT DIAZ, of Mexico, signed with the Guatemalan minister the official document which prevented the threatened open rupture.

ENGLAND gave the United States to understand that she desired no interference in the Venezuelan settlement.

IT was said that Venezuela would forcibly assert her rights to the disputed Orinoco territory as soon as Great Britain's rejection of a settlement was definitely communicated.

FIRE at Goderich, Ont., destroyed the Grand opera house.

THE United States steamship Marblehead, now at Gibraltar, was called to proceed with all dispatch to Beyroot, Syria, to protect Americans.

SIXTEEN miners were killed by an explosion in the Kolar gold mines in Bangalore, India.

LI HUNG CHANG, the Chinese peace envoy, who was shot March 24 at Shimomoseki by a patriot fanatic, has completely recovered.

THE 10th anniversary of the first settlement by Rufus Putnam in the northwest territory was celebrated at Marietta, O.

IT was stated that the exodus from the parishes below Quebec to the United States had again set in.

### LATER.

AFTER almost a month of deliberation the United States supreme court rendered its decision in the income-tax cases, deciding by a divided court the law to be valid except regarding the incomes derived from rents and from municipal and state bonds, on which point the decision was that the tax was unconstitutional.

FIRE throughout the country during the week ended on the 6th caused a total loss of \$1,586,300.

ADVICES from Mackinaw City, Mich., say that the vast field of ice between Waughoshance and McGulpin's point had given way and the straits were open to navigation.

THE Atlantic & Pacific roundhouse and machine shops at Winslow, A. T., were burned, the loss being \$100,000.

JOSHUA H. MARVIL, the first republican governor of Delaware in thirty-two years, died at his home in Wilmington, aged 70 years.

UNDER the new constitution Utah will have eighteen senators and forty-five representatives.

TWENTY-THREE persons were killed by an explosion of fireamp in Blue Canyon coal mine on Lake Whatcom, near Tacoma, Wash.

GEORGE B. SWIFT took the oath of office as mayor of Chicago.

EX-GOV. JAMES L. KEMPER, of Virginia, died at his home near Gordonsville, aged 72 years. He was a brigade commander in the confederate army.

PETER LENNETT, a driver for a local bakery at Toledo, O., has fallen heir to an estate of nearly \$300,000 through the death of his father in Cleveland.

JUDGE A. SCOTT SLOAN, of the Third judicial circuit, died at his home in Beaver Dam, Wis., aged 75 years. He served in congress from 1861 to 1863.

AS the outcome of his encounter with Representative Jones, Gov. Clarke went before a magistrate at Little Rock Ark., pleaded guilty to carrying concealed weapons and paid a fine of \$50.

THE Southern Land & Timber company (English) of Pensacola, Fla., the largest timber concern in the south, went into the hands of receivers.

A SAND and snowstorm combined did great damage in Colorado and Kansas, and in western Kansas many horses and cattle were suffocated by clouds of sand.

A WAR between Norway and Sweden was said to be impending.

THE compilation of farms, homes and mortgages statistics made by the last census shows that a majority of the 12,690,150 families in the United States rent their homes.

## MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Local Officers Chosen and Local Issues Decided.

Chicago by a Big Majority Votes for Swift and the Civil Service Law—Returns from Many Other Northwestern Towns.

CHICAGO, April 4.—The entire republican ticket, with the exception of a few isolated aldermen, was elected here Tuesday. George B. Swift's plurality for mayor approximated 40,000. By about the same majority the city voted to place itself under the operations of the civil service law, which will apply to every department of the city government.

From returns received it is figured out that the city council will stand politically as follows: Republicans, 50; Democrats, 17; independents, 3.

Dispatches announce republican victories at the following points in Illinois:

Astoria, Atlanta, Bement, Batavia, Bridgeport, Bloomington, Carmi, Champaign, Clinton, Charleston, Carlyle, Clay City, Dixon, Danville, Decatur, Elgin, Greenville, Havana, Joliet, Kankakee, Kewanee, Moline, Mount Vernon, Monticello, McLeansboro, Newman, Naperville, Olney, Peoria, Plano, Paxton, Paris, Robinson, Rock Island, Rushville, Salem, Sheldon, Streeter, Tuscola, Urbana, Vandalia, Watseka and Woodstock.

Democrats were successful in the following towns:

Assumption, Arcola, Benton, Bourbon, Bowden, Camargo, Fulton, Galena, Jerseyville, Martinsville, Ottawa, Pekin, Quincy, Springfield, Shelbyville, Taylorville and Waukegan.

Populists or non-partisan tickets won in the following:

Aurora, Galesburg, Geneseo, Mascoutah, Moline, Mendota, Ramsey and Whitehall.

IN Springfield the democrats elected Marion U. Woodruff for mayor, also John O. Rames for collector. The republicans elected the other officers, and secured a majority in the council.

IN East St. Louis the people's party ticket, representing the law and order sentiment as opposed to Monte Carlo gambling and race tracks, headed by H. F. Bader for mayor, was elected Tuesday by a large majority over the citizens' ticket, upon which Mayor M. M. Stephens was a candidate for a fifth term as mayor. Party politics were ignored.

THE election to fill vacancy caused by the death of Gen. Post resulted in the choice of the republican candidate, George W. Prince.

THE election in St. Louis turned all the city officers but two over to the republicans. The city council will be unanimously republican.

REPUBLICANS have elected mayors in the following Wisconsin cities: Ashland, River Falls, Delavan, Columbus, Marshfield, Mauston, Sparta, Waupaca, Black River Falls, Manitowoc, Hudson, Whitewater, Lake Geneva, Hartford, Centralia and Watertown. Democrats won in Mineral Point, Plymouth, Durand, Prairie du Chien, Alma, Madison, Chilton, Kenosha, Berlin, Ripon, Fox Lake, Shawano and Beaver Dam.

THE following towns and cities voted for license: Hudson, Sparta, Brodhead, Palmyra, Waupaca, Medford, Richland Center, Fennimore, Needah, Edgerton, Waterloo, Packwaukee, Barron, Phillips, Thorp, River Falls, Beloit. These towns voted "dry": Viroqua, Plover, Eagle, Waukesha county; Geneseo, Milton, Elroy, Hayward.

Elections were held Tuesday in most Minnesota cities outside of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth. At Albert Lea the independents carried everything, electing V. Gillispie mayor and voting in favor of license.

AT Fergus Falls the democrats elected Thomas N. McLean mayor. At Hastings the people took the bit in their teeth, turned down both the democrats and the republicans and elected George Parker (ind.) mayor.

AT Mankato Edgar Weaver, the candidate of the republicans and democrats, was elected mayor. At Faribault the republicans elected B. B. Sheffield mayor, but the democrats got two of the four aldermen. There was a complete overthrow at Tracy, the prohibitionists losing. License carried by 138 and all of what was known as the whisky ticket was elected. At East Grand Forks A. C. Rinehart (pop.) defeated Hugh Dunlavy (dem.) for mayor by 66 majority. At Crookston John R. McKinnon (dem.) was elected mayor over M. R. Brown (rep.). Winona elected a republican for mayor Monday for the first time in thirty years. Addison B. Youmans is the mayor-elect.

PARTY lines were not drawn in municipal elections in Nebraska in many cases, but when they were the republicans gained, except at Hastings and Plattsmouth, where the democrats carried the day. The question of granting saloon licenses was the leading issue and was favored in four-fifths of the towns. Frank Graham (rep.) was elected mayor of Lincoln by a large majority.

IN Denver it is conceded the republican ticket is elected by 5,000 majority. Thomas S. McMurray heads the winning ticket for mayor. Returns from the smaller towns of the state nearly all show republican victories.

MILWAUKEE, April 8.—Sufficient returns have been received from the recent judicial election to make the result free from all doubt. Justice Winslow has been reelected by at least 5,000 majority.

CHICAGO, April 9.—The official canvass of the vote cast at the election in this city on April 4 gives George B. Swift (rep.) for mayor a plurality of 42,296.

### Will Drive Out American Oats.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Theodore H. Stephan, United States consul at Annaberg, Germany, has advised the state department that the agrarians of Germany have determined not to allow American cracked oats to take the place of the German oat flour.

### Sold for a Song.

BELLAIRE, O., April 8.—The Bellaire window glass works, which have been idle for four years, were sold Saturday for \$2,150. The purchasers are local, and they will start the plant at once. Ten years ago these works cost \$50,000.

# Spring Medicine

Or, in other words, Hood's Sarsaparilla, is a universal need. If good health is to be expected during the coming season the blood must be purified now. All the germs of disease must be destroyed and the bodily health built up. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye to-day. Therefore Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine to take in the spring. It will help wonderfully in cases of weakness, nervousness and all diseases caused by impure blood.

"My little girl has always had a poor appetite. I have given her Hood's Sarsaparilla, and since I have given it to her she has had a good appetite and she looks well. I have been a great sufferer with headache and rheumatism. I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am now well and have gained in strength. My husband was very sick and all run down. I decided to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla and he began to gain, and now he has got so he works every day." Mrs. ANNIE DUNLAP, 385 E. 4th St., S. Boston, Mass.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

### Epworth League.

The International Convention meets June 27th at Chattanooga, Tenn. The greatest meeting of this kind ever attempted. Don't fail to attend. THE QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE makes a half-fare rate for the occasion, with long limits for return. The trip over this scenic and historic route is an added inducement to attend. Write to us for official announcement and full and detailed information. W. C. KINEARSON, G. P. A., Cincinnati, Ohio.

### The Skill and Knowledge

Essential to the production of the most perfect and popular laxative remedy known, have enabled the California Fig Syrup Co. to achieve a great success in the reputation of its remedy, Syrup of Figs, as it is conceded to be the universal laxative. For sale by all druggists.

### THE MARKETS.

	NEW YORK, April 4.	
LIVE STOCK—Cattle.....	\$4 50	@ 6 00
Sheep.....	3 15	@ 3 35
Hogs.....	5 00	@ 5 35
FLOUR—Minnesota Bakers'.....	2 00	@ 3 00
City Mill Patents.....	3 00	@ 4 15
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	67 1/2	@ 68 1/2
No. 1 Hard.....	70 1/2	@ 70 1/2
CORN—Ungraded Mixed.....	51 1/2	@ 51 1/2
OATS—No.....	33 1/2	@ 33 1/2
Track White Western.....	37	@ 41
RYE.....	55	@ 56
EGGS—Fresh.....	12 25	@ 12 75
LARD—Western.....	7 12 1/2	@ 7 17 1/2
BUTTER—West'n Creamery.....	12	@ 21
Western Dairy.....	8	@ 13 1/2
MILWAUKEE		
CATTLE—Shipping Steers.....	\$4 20	@ 4 40
Stockers and Feeders.....	2 70	@ 4 75
Butcher's Steers.....	4 00	@ 4 50
Cows.....	1 75	@ 2 00
Texas Steers.....	3 25	@ 3 65
HOGS.....	4 75	@ 5 40
SHEEP.....	2 00	@ 5 15
BUTTER—Creamery.....	10	@ 30
Dairy.....	7	@ 18
Packing Stock.....	5	@ 7
EGGS.....	11	@ 11 1/2
BROOM CORN.....	60 00	@ 120 00
POTATOES (per bu).....	38	@ 74
PORK—Mess.....	11 75	@ 12 00
POB—Mess.....	6 75	@ 6 80
FLOUR—Spring Patents.....	3 00	@ 3 50
Spring Straights.....	2 10	@ 3 75
Winter Patents.....	2 50	@ 3 25
Winter Straights.....	2 35	@ 2 50
KANSAS CITY.		
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2.....	54 1/2	@ 55
Corn, No. 2.....	46	@ 46 1/2
Oats, No. 2.....	29 1/2	@ 29 1/2
RYE.....	52	@ 54 1/2
Barley.....	52	@ 53 1/2
OMAHA.		
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2.....	\$3 50	@ 6 15
Corn, No. 3.....	2 50	@ 6 75
Oats, No. 2 White.....	32 1/2	@ 32 1/2
RYE, No. 1.....	55 1/2	@ 56
Barley, No. 2.....	55	@ 56
PORK—Mess.....	12 10	@ 13 15
LARD—Steam.....	6 90	@ 6 95
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE—Texas Steers.....	3 40	@ 5 40
Stockers and Feeders.....	2 40	@ 5 75
HOGS.....	4 50	@ 5 90
SHEEP.....	3 35	@ 4 50



# Easter Lilies.



MY EASTER lilies, pure and fair and sweet,  
I know that hidden in your hearts of gold  
Still lies the secret you each year repeat—  
An oft-told story that can ne'er grow old—  
Of birds that sing,  
Of bells that ring,  
As o'er the earth now steals the spring.

I know not why it is, but every year  
The story seems more wondrous strange and new;  
I bend above my lily buds to hear  
Them whisper softly what I know is true—  
That winter's past;  
That spring comes fast;  
That life and joy are here at last!

The story that the Easter lilies tell  
Brings light and peace to the whole world to-day;  
And hearts bowed down by grief and sadness swell  
In songs of praise, and even doubters pray.  
Men can be brave,  
For, strong to save,  
Our King has triumphed o'er the grave!  
Ring out, O lily bells! Gone is all gloom!  
All nature sings at this glad Easter tide.  
We see no more the shadow of the tomb;  
To us the pearly gates swing open wide!  
Past is the pain;  
Death is in vain;  
He who was dead now lives again!  
—Virginia Van de Water, in Harper's Bazar.

# AN EASTER CARD.



HERE are a great many follies and pitifulnesses in this world," said Helen Strohmer.  
"Which in particular are you thinking of this morning?" asked her brother Charley.

"I was thinking of Miss Martha Dunbar, and what a life she leads, with all that tumult of nephews and nieces about her ears the whole time."  
"Pretty stiff, to be sure. I can see the pity of it, but where is the folly? That strikes me as an extraordinary word in connection with Miss Martha. I thought she was painfully sensible."

"So she is. There is just the trouble. She gives her life to being sensible, and then isn't sensible enough not to make it painful to everybody who comes near her."

Charley nodded an energetic assent. "She certainly is a person you would rather admire at a distance."  
"Yes; everybody feels so. And isn't it pitiful? Miss Martha is really making a great sacrifice, the kind that would bring tears to your eyes in a tract. She has given up her work that she loved, and was making such a success of, and has settled down entirely to the care of those children. They are nice children, but very much alive, and up to date; not at all the old-fashioned, theoretical kind that Miss Martha has been imagining to herself for the last twenty years. They give her plenty to do. Keeping their clothes mended, and all those faces washed and hands clean isn't any sinecure, I can tell you."

"More like a manœuvre, isn't it?" inquired Charley, with a chuckle.  
Helen looked doubtful whether to recognize this hit, but concluded she would, and then went on:  
"She does her duty by them very thoroughly and very raspingly, poor little midgets. I am afraid they are in a constant state of rebellion and disgust. You see, their own mother was so different; they are not accustomed to 'prunes, prisms, from morning to night.'"

"It must be pretty doleful for them, that's a fact," agreed Charley. "I should hate to live in the house with an incarnate strait-jacket myself."  
"Miss Martha is too fond of righteous indignation," said Helen. "Mrs. Dunbar's righteousness took another form whenever it possibly could; and it worked lots better. But doesn't it seem tragic for a good, superior woman to be taking up her cross daily and denying herself just to make her own life and everybody else uncomfortable?"

"Are you going to write her an anonymous letter about it?"  
"I wish I could—I wish I could do something. Isn't there anything you can suggest?"  
"Only the letter."  
It was much later in the day that Charley's idle words came back into Helen's mind with some sort of seriousness. She was passing a counter loaded with Easter cards, of which one instantly caught her eye; it showed the open sepulcher and the sunlit morning and the budding spring, with the words: "I am the Resurrection and the Life."

times; but finally put the picture, with one of her own cards, into an envelope, and directed it.  
"There! What harm can it do, at any rate? And why shouldn't I follow an impulse when it comes, and have faith in an interpreter who can explain without footnotes?"  
In Saturday night's mail the card went to Miss Martha. She admired it for a moment, her mind perhaps distracted a little by her surprise that a young girl should have remembered her and her wonder whether the sending of plain Easter cards were not a somewhat antiquated fashion. Then she proceeded to dispose of the matter by straightway writing a formal note of thanks, which was dispatched that same evening by her brother's office boy, and which made Helen, as she expressed it, feel "aguish."

The following afternoon Miss Martha was roused from the solid religious work she was reading by the sound of voices in the next room, the door into which had been left ajar. They were the voices of her eldest nephew and niece, Teddy and Grace, commenting on Helen's Easter card.

"Isn't it lovely?" Grace was saying, "and it isn't sorrowful a bit, even if it has got a grave in it."  
"I don't like graves," responded Teddy, gruffly, "nor funerals, nor any of that. But it seems as if we were at such things all the time in this house."

"When I have a funeral," said Grace, "I want to have a nice one, if I can, that will be pleasant, you know, to remember me by." The little girl paused, and then added, in a lower tone: "Not like mother's."  
"It was all Aunt Martha's fault," broke in Teddy, with quick indignation, "about mother's. Father didn't want it so. He just let her have her own way, because she was company and doing us a favor to come."

"And mother deserved a happy funeral," mourned poor Grace; "she was good and lovely, and just as Christian as could be. It wasn't right to bury her as if we couldn't feel any comfort about it, and then never to talk of her any more, as if we'd like to forget her as soon as we could. If I'm a Christian when I die, I want them to let all the sun in and the air, and I want the singers to sing out loud, as if they knew I was going to Heaven to be glad forever and ever. And then everybody that loved me, I'd like them to say so to each other sometimes, and talk over the ways I used to have, and what I said. It isn't anybody's fault to be dead. Mother couldn't help dying when God wanted her to, even if she did leave four poor, young, helpless children behind her." And, anyway, I guess God can take care of us children for her."

"If Aunt Martha will let Him," said Teddy.  
There was a moment's silence before he went on to ask, with some embarrassment:  
"But, I say, what makes you talk about if you're a Christian when you die? I thought you told mother you were going to be one, for certain."

"I wanted to; but I'm getting a good deal discouraged from the idea. It isn't a Christian to get so hot and angry in your mind till you jerk your buttons off, and slam doors and things, and don't care."

"It's just Aunt Martha that makes you. She ought to be ashamed. I wonder how would she feel if, when she got to Heaven, she had to tell mother she had kept you away from going, when you meant to do it. She's always dinging it at us that she has to be responsible for our clothes and our manners, and if we aren't forever carrying pocket handkerchiefs around, and all the rest of it; I wonder how she'd like to be responsible for that?"

"I think it would be nice," said Grace, with a wistful little sigh, "if, when you were at home, it was easy to remember about Heaven—the way it was when mother was here. But maybe it's only mothers that can make it easy for you. Maybe aunts do the best they can; but maybe they don't know how."

Miss Martha Dunbar did not derive much satisfaction from her solid reading that afternoon. When the children went from the next room she mechanically returned to her book; but presently it was laid down on the table beside her, and she dropped her face upon it in her folded hands. It was long before she lifted it again; when she did she murmured to herself:

"With God's help this aunt shall learn how. May I know my responsibility better after this?"  
When supper was over Miss Martha, taking drowsy two-year-old Jack from

his nurse's arms, asked the other nieces and nephews to follow her into the library; and they came, wondering.

"Children," began Miss Martha, stretching her hand out to Helen's Easter card, and setting it up in sight under the light of the lamp, "you all know what Easter means; but I think we ought to understand it better today than we ever have before, because of the dear little mother who was with us last year, but who is not here now."

None of them had ever heard such a falter in Miss Martha's firm tones before. At the sound Teddy slipped off the edge of his distant chair and drew closer. His aunt cleared her throat and went on:  
"All the hope and promise of Easter ought to be very sweet to us. It is because of that that we can think so peacefully of her lying dead in her grave; because we know that she is only waiting until the angel rolls away the stone, when she will rise again in the newness of the life everlasting."

Did the children understand all this? Perhaps not all. But I think they understood enough to warm their frozen little hearts; and they understood very well, indeed, when Miss Martha began to tell them of the long ago times when she and their mother were girls together, and how they had loved each other all their lives until death came. When the delightful, leisurely talk was over, and Miss Martha went away upstairs with sleeping Jack and the other little one, Grace crept close to Teddy, and, laying her small hand somewhere near her heart, whispered:

"Teddy, I've got the feeling of Easter right here, haven't you?"  
Some months later, Charley Strother remarked to his sister: "It strikes me the Dunbars are running things in pretty smooth water of late. Have you noticed it?"  
"Of course, and rejoiced. Grace told me yesterday that they had been having lovely times ever since Easter."



"YOU ALL KNOW WHAT EASTER MEANS."

"What do you suppose it means?"  
"I think it means," said Grace, slowly, "that Christ is risen indeed, and hath appeared to Miss Martha."—Sally Campbell, in N. Y. Independent.

## ON EASTER EVE.

Old Rites and Ceremonies Belonging to This Time.

The day before Easter is sometimes called Holy Saturday, and there are numerous rites and ceremonies belonging to it, some of them practiced at the present day. On the evening of this day, in the middle districts of Ireland, great preparations are made for the finishing of Lent, and the ushering in of the glad Eastertide. On that night the good cotter's wife puts into the pot many a fat fowl or special piece of bacon, which no one dares so much as to taste by putting finger in the pot until the cock crows on Easter morning.

At midnight may be heard the wild clapping of hands and the joyous laugh of the light-hearted Irish people, and above all rises the shout: "Out with the Lent." Jollity and merry-making prevail for an hour or two, when they go to rest and sleep till four o'clock, then arise to see the sun dance in honor of the Resurrection. Nor is this superstition by any means confined to the humbler classes, but is scrupulously observed by many people of high birth and great wealth, some of them asserting positively that they have literally seen the sun dance on Easter morning.

Sir John Suckling, in his ballad upon a wedding, alludes to this superstition: "But, oh, she dances such a way! No sun upon an Easter day is half so fine a sight."  
Another custom attached to this season was the putting out of the fires in all the churches and kindling them anew from flint, blessing the wax for the Easter tapers and other customs. A translation of Google's from the Naogeorgus describes the superstition as to the rekindling of the fires:

"On Easter eve the fire all is quenched in every place,  
And fresh again from out the flint is fetched with solemn grace;  
The priest doth hallow this against great dangers many one,  
A brande whereof doth every man with greedie minde take home.  
That when the fearful storme appeares, or tempest black arise,  
By lighting this safe may be from strokes of hurtful skies."—Ladies' Home Journal.

## Her Soliloquy.

I love my little brother;  
He's a cunning, rosy elf;  
But I wish—somehow or other—  
That he could rock himself!  
—Frederick B. Oppen, in St. Nicholas.

## FUN WITH ELI.

"Truthful Eli" Perkins Falls Into the Free Traders' Trap—He Attempts to Answer Unanswerable Questions and Gets "Rattled."  
At last the protectionists have found a man who is willing to tackle some of the hardest questions the free traders can ask, says a correspondent. Eli Perkins—"Truthful Eli," as he is sometimes ironically called—has been employed by the American Economist, organ of the Protective Tariff league, to pulverize the hard questions that have so long remained unanswered by protectionists. He has been at work for several months turning out a page or two of answers each week. He understands his business thoroughly and it is amusing to read his answers. Here is question No. 3 in the Economist of March 15:

"If the foreigner pays the duty why refund to exporting manufacturers 99 per cent. of the duty on their imported raw materials?"  
An this is the essential part of "Truthful Eli's" answer:

"In a tariff for revenue, such as England has, the consumer pays the duty, but with protection to new industries the consumer pays at first as he did with nails and glass, but now he is buying cheaper than ever before. If we put a tariff on tea or coffee or on something that we can't make, as England does, the consumer would pay forever. The rebate on raw materials allows our manufacturer to retain his own \$11,000,000,000 market and still use the foreign market."

Undoubtedly some of the wicked free traders will say that Eli has not answered the real question. They will say that after attempting to prove that a protective tariff is not a tax at all Eli spoils his answer by admitting that it is necessary to refund 99 per cent. of duty paid on raw materials to enable our manufacturers to compete in foreign markets. If the tariff is not a tax, they will say, and our consumers are getting their goods at as low or at lower prices than are paid for similar goods in foreign markets, why does our government make a present to manufacturers of 99 per cent. of duty paid on raw materials, and why is this refund necessary to enable manufacturers to sell at the same prices abroad as at home? If Eli should remind them that he had admitted that even a protective tariff is a tax "at first" some smart Aleck amongst them would be certain to say, "But how long is this 'at first' to last?" The process has been going on for thirty years and still it is necessary to refund duties.

Really there is no getting rid of free traders who will not keep quiet and accept such answers as Eli chooses to make. Fortunately for Eli there are not many free traders amongst the readers of the Economist. Of course all good protectionists will be convinced as soon as they read Eli's explicit answers—in fact they were convinced about four years ago when McKinley suddenly made the discovery that foreigners are paying our tariff taxes.

Here is question No. 4: "If protective tariffs are good, would not prohibitive tariffs be better?"  
And Eli replies: "A protective tariff is to enable us to pay high wages and for nothing else. If any country has wages as high as ours, we want no protection at all. So a protective tariff is just as good as a prohibitive tariff."

These answers are undoubtedly satisfactory to protectionists but they only make free traders smile and ask other questions like these: Does Canada have "protection" against the United States because wages are lower in the United States? If so, then why does the United States have "protection" against Canada? Why does England, with high wages, need and have no "protection" against Germany with low wages, and why does Germany need and have "protection" against England? You say "we can't put a Chinese wall around our country" because it is not Sweden or Greece but is so extensive. We will admit that a big country can stand "protection" better than a little one but is it not simply because there is room for more free trade inside its borders? If the bigger the country the better it will thrive under "protection" why not extend the tariff borders of the country until the whole world would be included and have "protection" only against green cheese and other products that might fall from the moon? Is it not true that some of us want to buy more than simply coffee, tea and rubber? If not, then why did we, in spite of McKinley duties, import so much cocoa, silks, woolsens, laces, spices, wines, sugars, musical instruments, jewelry, fruits and nuts, earthenware, art works and thousands of other articles? Did we import just for fun? If we had no Chinese fire-crackers how could we celebrate? But Eli has stopped up his ears so that he will not have to listen to such silly questions.

Here is question No. 5: "If international trade impoverishes, is not interstate trade equally harmful?"  
And Eli's reply in full follows:  
"International free trade would reduce our wages to foreign wages plus the freight. With free trade they would steal our \$11,000,000,000 home market and we could never sell a plate or knife or a yard of cloth till we had their low wages, less the freight. European nations can have free trade among themselves because their wages are all low alike. We flourish with free interstate trade because all our wages are high. If Iowa were paying 50 cents per day for labor like Belgium, and Illinois paying \$2, free trade would kill Illinois. Their money would all go to Iowa to buy cheap goods and their home mills would stop. When wages are equal each state trades at home. If our wages were as low as England's, they could sell to us. Let us keep our home market and our big wages as long as we can."

Up bobs the free trader again to ask how it is that we can now export millions of dollars worth of plates, knives and cloth. He tells Eli that European nations do not have free trade with each other and that wages are not "all low alike" the way they are decidedly lower in countries where tariffs are

higher. One free trader, with good memory, refers to the American Economist of January 4, 1895, as authority for the statement that the wages of machinists are \$7.28 in Austria, \$6.50 in France, \$3.98 to \$6.27 in Germany, \$4.31 in Italy, \$5.55 in the Netherlands, \$3.75 in Russia, and \$9 in Britain. Another reminds Eli that wages are not equal in each state. He says that according to the census the average wages of workers in woolen goods was \$8.80 in Illinois and only \$1.54 in Iowa; \$5.71 in Pennsylvania and only \$3.65 in Maryland. He finds the same discrepancies in different states between the wages of workers in iron, steel, glass, cotton, silk and all other kinds of mills. What is more remarkable, he tells Eli that those states in which wages are highest in certain industries are usually the largest producers in these lines. Thus, though wages are 60 per cent. higher in Pennsylvania than in Maryland, yet Pennsylvania makes fifty times as much woolen goods as Maryland. It is strange that the Quakers do not go to Maryland to buy cheap goods.

All of these suggestions are lost upon Eli because his ears are still stopped up and he is busy thinking about more important matters.  
Here is question No. 8: "Why have free trade England's average wages been higher than those of protected Germany, Italy, Russia and all other protected countries?"

To which Eli replies: "England has all the tariff for revenue she can have, but no protection to labor. She can't have a tariff on cloth, boots or shoes or cutlery, because they are cheaper there than anywhere else. Wages get lower as we go east. Here are carpenters' wages all over the world: America, \$3; England, \$1.50; Belgium, \$1; Germany, 75 cents; Austria, 50 cents; Italy and Hungary, 25 cents; Turkey, 15 cents; China, 7 cents; Japan, 15 cents. Each low wage country can manufacture and ship to the next higher wage country, but not vice versa. America cannot hope to ship to Germany till free trade shall reduce our wages to theirs. This would come in time with free trade. It is only protection that can prolong the dreadful day."

An obnoxious free trader writes out the following on a slip of paper and hands it to Eli:  
"Don't you know that American boots and shoes are the cheapest in the world and that they are sold in England? You now tell us that wages get lower as we go east and that carpenters' wages are \$1.50 in England, 75 cents in Germany and 25 cents in Italy. Didn't you tell us in your answer to No. 3 that 'wages are all low alike' in European nations? Do not tariff walls get higher and closer as we go east? Do not the low-tariff and high-wage countries of the west ship more manufactured goods east than west? Did you intend to give us facts or mere theories? What did you mean when you said that it is only protection that can prolong the dreadful day? Did you really intend to tell the truth for once or were you, as usual, 'talking through your hat'?"

But Eli tore up the slip of paper without reading it. He knew from the looks of the man that he had not been converted to the great American policy of protection and patriotism.

Wage Admissions.  
The American Economist makes some admissions in regard to wages that are worth noting. The Iron and Coal Trades Review, of London, is bemoaning the loss of colonial and foreign markets to British trade, said:

"That this should have happened in a country where the rate of wages paid is understood to be 25 to 30 per cent. more than our own is one of those curious economic problems that are exceedingly difficult of solution. But the effect of the fact is that American wire manufacturers are making havoc with our English wire trade in Central and South America, and are doing considerable business in Canada. Unless English manufacturers can keep up to their rivals in cost of production they will inevitably go to the wall. Hitherto we have prided ourselves on having reasonably cheap and highly efficient labor; but it would seem as if that day were now past. Manufacturers of experience assure me that American workmen in steel works, although nominally receiving higher wages, are really considerably cheaper than our own, and we know this to be the case both in Belgium and Germany."

The American Economist in attempting to explain this phenomenon says:  
"American workmen do receive higher wages and turn out more finished products per man in many branches of manufacturing. There are two reasons for this. Their higher wages enable them to buy more meat and they are better fed, so that an Englishman here is more efficient than at home. The other reason is that American manufacturers stock their mills with better machinery, and more of it, than those of any other nation. As a consequence much more work is turned out with less physical exertion. In Germany although the wages have been raised very much since Bismarck, convinced by our example, adopted protective duties, they still are below those of England."

The organ of the protectionists thus admits that piece wages are higher in free trade England than in protected America or Germany. Protection, then, is not the only factor in the wage problem; product does count for something. Such un-American doctrine was not to be expected from this source.

One Result of the McKinley Law.  
Under the protectionist policy of selling as much as possible to foreigners, and buying from them as little as possible, commerce must languish. Trade seeks the lines of least resistance, and when people cannot obtain their supplies and dispose of their wares advantageously in one quarter they will go to another. When the Germans found their trade with this country further obstructed by the McKinley tariff, they reached to Argentine for their bread supplies.—Des Moines Leader.

## MCKINLEY'S CHANCES.

Prospects of Protection's Champion for the Presidency.  
The notion which the neighbors of Gov. McKinley entertain that his visit to Georgia with that active republican politician, Mr. Hanna, is in the interest of southern support for the presidential nomination of his party next year is a very natural one. No one doubts that Mr. McKinley would like the nomination, or that on all ordinary principles of representation in politics he is entitled to it. He unquestionably holds very firmly the ideas that are of more importance to a greater number of his party than any other prominent man in the party, and he has been very faithful to those ideas. Protection for protection's sake—not to raise revenue, nor simply to encourage infant industries, but to enrich American manufacturers who are already rich at the expense of other Americans, most of whom are not rich—is Mr. McKinley's doctrine of what is good for this country. And that idea commands the earnest support of a great majority of the republicans, and is absolutely the only doctrine on which the bulk of the party can fairly be said to be agreed. Mr. McKinley has never departed from it. He has worked early and late and very hard for it. He has got it embodied in the statutes of the country. He is by far the most convinced, devoted, distinguished and efficient protectionist of modern times. Why should he not aspire to be his party's candidate for the presidency? And why should his party not take him as its candidate?

To the last question there are many answers. In the first place, protection of the McKinley sort is not a living issue in American politics to-day. It was "put to sleep," in the prize-ring phrase, in 1890 and 1892. No sane politician would dare in 1896 to propose its resuscitation. The republicans will, of course, denounce the results of the democratic policy, but they will not dare to propose the substitution of their own. And they will not dare to put in nomination a man whose candidacy would be, in effect, a declaration in favor of the dead tariff of 1890. In the next place, candidates are not generally selected because they represent the views of the great body of the party, but are much more apt to be taken because they do not represent those ideas, but are more attractive to the loosely-attached members of the opposite party. That was the principle on which Lincoln was substituted for Seward in 1860, and, in more recent times, Harrison for Blaine in 1888. It is the principle on which Mr. McKinley was set aside in 1892 and will be again in 1896.

Again, and this is the most important point, Mr. McKinley is not sound on finance. It is charitable to him to say that on this question he does not know his own mind. He has coquetted shamelessly with the silvermen and the populists. It is more than probable that he will do so some more in the south, where his party has made many disgraceful coalitions in this direction. It may be that the republicans may take a man no more sound than he—Mr. Reed, for instance, but Mr. Reed is a man who knows what honest money is. If he chooses, he can define and defend it. He does not suffer, as Mr. McKinley does, from mental incapacity and obfuscation. He would probably, in any great emergency, if he had the responsibility of executive action, do what was right. At any rate, he could if he chose. Mr. McKinley could not, for he could not see what was right, and he could not understand it if some one told him. He would simply yield to pressure, and more readily in the wrong direction than in the right.

There is another point of interest in Mr. McKinley's plan of operations. He is plainly trying to work up the southern delegations. He may succeed in that, but it will not help him greatly. There is no record of any candidate for the presidency in a republican convention who has won by means of the southern delegations. Mr. Sherman made a vigorous and not a very scrupulous effort to capture them in 1880, while he was in the treasury. He got the southern vote, but he lost the nomination. Mr. Arthur tried the same tactics in 1884, with the same result. Mr. Blaine worked in the same direction in 1888, and failed. Mr. Harrison had a strong southern support in 1892 in the convention, but had he not been strong enough elsewhere to disregard that he would very likely have failed also. The fact is that the south has for many years been treated by the republicans solely as a field in which to raise a crop of delegates. It has never been seriously contested at the polls since 1868. The result has been a very shabby and tricky lot of southern republican politicians whom no one can trust, and whose support is rather hurtful than helpful to a candidate. On the whole, therefore, Mr. McKinley's chances for the nomination are not good.—N. Y. Times.

"Protection of the McKinley sort," says the New York Times, "is not a living issue in American politics to-day. It was put to sleep, in the prize-ring phrase, in 1890 and in 1892. No sane politician would dare to propose its resuscitation." But the Times' neighbor, the Tribune, the leading republican organ of the east, is proposing to revive it—a proposition, however, which can be viewed with entire complacency by the free traders as an indication of that madness of protectionists which would precede destruction.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—It will be very dangerous for the republican party to fight the next national campaign in behalf of what has come to be known as McKinleyism. There are plenty of old-fashioned protectionists, mostly survivors of the long-dead whig party, who have never believed, and who do not now believe, in the tariff theory upon which the McKinley law was constructed.—Indianaapolis News.

—As American woolens make their way in the British markets, English gold heads for Uncle Sam's pockets.—Kansas City Times.



## The Greencastle Democrat.

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THAT Chicago woman doctor should send one of her graceful skirts to willow Oscar Wilde.

CLARKSON says Harrison is the most prominent candidate for the republican presidential nomination. Keep your eye glasses trained on the Hoosier ice wagon.

THE hard winter and the Kansas drouths have raised the prices of beef, mutton and pork in the St. Louis restaurants until their patrons are on the point of becoming vegetarians. Prices in the retail beef market have gone up 33 1/2 per cent in the last month.

THE Rev. Lansing, the New England preacher who charged in an address before the Methodist conference that President Cleveland was drunk at various public dinners, has proven himself an ass, disgraced the cloth and insulted every American citizen. He has recovered sufficiently from the storm of indignation raised to emit a bray of apology that places him in a worse light than ever.

In an interview upon his return from the South, Marshall Field, the Chicago dry goods king, said: "Business is improving all along the line. A very marked improvement in our trade has set in, and we have reason to believe that it will continue to improve. The new tariff is all right. Business is better because there is an increased demand for goods reduced in value by the new tariff schedules. The manufacturers will not suffer; they have sufficient protection under the new law."

NOR since the cow jumped over the moon has beef been so high in New York. Meat is dearer than it has been for twenty-three years. By a careful canvass made on January 1, 1895, the number of cattle in this country was estimated to be 32,398,000, or 1,951,000 less than appeared in the report for January 1, 1894. The business depression during the past year forcing a quick realization on the part of cattle owners accounts in some measure for the decrease. A New York dispatch states high prices will continue to rule in the dressed beef markets until July 1, when the summer grass feed cattle will reach there.

In urging the survivors of the Thirty-first Indiana to hold reunions, Capt. C. A. Power, of Terre Haute, writes in the Express at length of the part that splendid regiment took in the bloody battle of Shiloh, thirty-three years ago Sunday. In conclusion he says:

"Was it a surprise? Yes. With all deference to the memories of Grant and Sherman, they could not, if given life a thousand years, ever write it out of the memory of the men composing the rank and file of that magnificent army that they were not surprised on that April Sunday morning by Johnston's visit with his entire army in attendance to enforce attention. "And now, on this anniversary Sunday morning, while a few readers of The Express may see and read these imperfect tributes of remembrance, the scene changes, and today with the old battlefield redolent again with flowers of springtime the blue and the gray meet in friendly companionship above the graves of the thousands of heroic souls whose lives went out forever on that historic ground. Surely, it is not teaching the nation that the American people are the most forgiving people on earth, else Grant and Sherman would have been summarily executed for that fatal surprise."

We wonder if the Indiana G. A. R. will incorporate this in its proposed school history?

Tell Indiana, Too.

New York World.

Gov. Stone, of Missouri, has called an extra session of the legislature to enact, among other things, legislation to destroy lobby influence. After he has succeeded we hope he will tell us how he did it.

The Galled Jude Wines.

Banner Times, April 6.

The Banner Times has at times made criticisms of the prohibition party, and will continue to do so whenever we think they deserve it.

Lay away, Br'er Nicholson.

Plenty of Money.

Rockville Tribune.

We now have in circulation—or ready for circulation—if the business of the country demands it, \$23.80 per capita, in gold, silver, greenbacks and blackbacks; all good at face value.

Push It Along.

Danville Gazette.

There is a possibility that the Big Four and the New Monon will build a new station at Greencastle to take the place of the old one that has stood there for years.

Should Make Less Noise.

Crawfordsville Review.

The State encampment of the G. A. R. in session at Muncie a few days ago, took occasion in a series of resolutions to denounce Langsdale as chairman of the Soldiers Monument commission, and request that he be not appointed as a member of the new board of regents to continue its construction. It seems that the G. A. R. don't like Langsdale and that is about all there is in it. His efficiency in the work has not been questioned. He was a soldier too in the late war, but the G. A. R. don't like him and says so. The G. A. R. seems to labor under a misapprehension. The monument does not belong to it, in fact the amount contributed by it will not amount to one-sixteenth of its cost. Because its erection is to be commemorated gallant deeds by gallant men is not of itself proof of ownership. The State of Indiana has contributed over \$300,000 in its building, the G. A. R. something over \$20,000. If the State is satisfied with Langsdale he should remain, and the opposition show more modesty by keeping quiet.

VISITORS THIS WEEK.

Ed Stone, Toledo, Ohio.

Oris Hendren, Stilesville.

Miss Ivona Carr, Cloverdale.

W. W. Dunnington, Westfield.

Horace W. Tingley, St. Louis, Mo.

At J. B. Nelson's—Mrs. Johnson, Greenwood.

At S. H. Hill's—Miss Marcia Lane, Bloomington.

Miss Nellie Luther, Brazil, with Miss Nellie Matson.

Miss Anna Chaffee, Paris, Illinois, with her parents.

At John Cawley's—Miss Kate Cassity, Indianapolis.

At C. A. Martin's—Dr. Walter Barr, Keokuk, Iowa.

Mrs. J. E. Mathers, Mattoon, Illinois, the guest of Mrs. E. P. Mathers.

Mrs. Brittle Gilmore and sister, Miss Blanche Sackett, Cloverdale, with Mrs. Ellen Sackett.

### NORTH GREENCASTLE.

T. F. Sage has moved to N. Madison-st.

Tom Murphy is nursing a mashed foot.

The Monon is doing an unusually big stone business.

Robert Stack has moved back to the old homestead on N. Madison-st.

J. B. Sage and wife, of Brightwood, visited their parents this week. "Buck" is nursing a cinder in his eye.

Mique Sage took the cars for Oakland last week and tramped the muddy lanes of "Utah" for miles. He was looking for oil lands and reports a pleasant trip. Mique says no more hospitable people than those of South Putnam and the adjacent townships of Owen live under the sun.

### OUR COLORED CITIZENS.

William Nichols, aged 57 years, died April 11, of heart disease. The funeral occurred Friday. The deceased was a good, industrious citizen, and well liked by his neighbors. He leaves a widow and eight children.

### Obituary.

Died on March 22, at Stiles, Davis county, Iowa, Sarah, wife of Henry Wright, after an illness of five days, of la grippe, aged 73 years, 6 months and 3 days. Deceased was a resident of this county until the year 1849, when she removed with her husband to Iowa, where she resided until death. She was the mother of fourteen children, six of whom are left with her husband to mourn their loss. She had been a member of the Christian church for about fifty years. She was a true and faithful member and lived an upright christian life always, doing what ever she could for her family and friends. She was a sister to Mr. Frederick Leatherman and Mrs. Catharine Howard both of this county.

Mrs. Minerva Beauchamp died March 22, 1895. She was the wife of Purden Beauchamp and the mother of George W. and Emory and Misses Rhoda and Florence Beauchamp. The remains were interred at Greencastle, Forest Hill cemetery, on Sunday afternoon, the 24th, the funeral occurring at the family residence, near Portland Mills, services by Rev. Feizer, of Russellville. The deceased was born in Clay county and a member of the Methodist church.

### Stock Sale.

Having sold part of my land, and having some stock &c., that I have no room for, and as am in the livery business in Cloverdale, I will have no time to take care of it this summer. I have decided to offer it at public sale at my residence 2 miles east of Cloverdale, on THURSDAY, APRIL 18th, 1895.

Ten head of yearling calves, 3 head of two-year-old steers, 30 head of yews and lambs, 20 head of stock hogs, weighing 100 pounds and over, 2 young Jacks, one coming three years old, the other a yearling, 2 or 3 good Jennets, two with foal, a few head of young horses, 1 or 2 pair of coming two-year old mules 15 hands high, also one good brood mare, the dam of Frank S., the celebrated pacer owned by W. E. Horn, one manure spreader and other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS OF SALE: On all sums over \$5, a credit of until Christmas will be given purchaser giving note with approved security, if not paid at maturity 8 per cent interest will be added, sums under \$5 cash in hand. Sale to begin at ten a. m. THOMAS RULE.

Fine Flour at the North Greencastle Mills.

The Big Four Flouring Mills, North Greencastle, are now operated by Topping & Davis. The business reforms inaugurated by them and the class of work turned out is rapidly rebuilding the big trade once enjoyed by this excellent mill. Farmers can rest assured that they will receive the highest market price for their wheat and one trial will convince them that exchange work receives prompt attention. Give them a trial. The enterprising proprietors have been exceedingly fortunate in securing the services of S. E. Pool, one of the best millers in Ohio. His flour suits the housewife. 9-2t

Excursion to Indianapolis

Via Vandalia Line April 23rd and 24th, return limit 26th. Fare \$1.60. Account Order of Eastern Star.

J. S. Dowling, Agt.

Jas. A. Ricketts does first class watch repairing. 4-tf

### OUR NATION'S DISHONOR.

America's Brutal and Unjust Treatment of the Indian Race.

A Blot on the Pages of our History—

The Scene of Helen Hunt Jackson's "Ramona" and the People Who Figure in the Story—Cleveland Has Proven the Indian's Best Friend.

[Continued from Last Week.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March, 1895.

Our work embraced the scene of a tragedy, a history of which is given by the lamented Helen Jackson in her famous story, "Ramona." Most of the characters who figure under fictitious names in the novel are living and some of them were seen by the writer. In a weird and lonely spot in a little isolated valley, high up in the mountains, stand two walls of an adobe house, the ruins of the home of "Alessandro" and his wife, "Ramona," near which the former fell pierced with buckshot. Mrs. Jackson describes the place well but some slight inaccuracies in details indicate that she did not visit the spot herself. "Alessandro," whose real name was Juan Diego, alias Albander, was a harmless and industrious Temecula Indian. For some time before his murder he had spells of lunacy. When in that condition he imagined that he was being pursued by persons intent upon taking his life. When seized with a lunatic spell he would mount the first horse he could get hold of and fly to the fastness of his mountain home. Upon one occasion he rode up to the house of a settler, Shasta Tripp, who lived across the mountains from his own home, on one of the latter's horses. The horse was covered with foam and Alessandro was in a highly excited state declaring to Tripp that the Cahulla Indians were pursuing him and that if overtaken he would be killed. Tripp soothed him and in some degree dispelled his fears but he rode away without a word of explanation about the animal he was riding and seemingly unconscious that it was in his possession without leave or license.

### A True Story.

In relation to the occurrence which resulted in the murder of Diego, (Alessandro) the facts as gathered from those thoroughly conversant with them, fully corroborate the details as given by Mrs. Jackson, except that a horse belonging to Diego and one belonging to Samuel Temple (Farrar) were in a corral in San Jacinto kept to accommodate teamsters and travelers for a compensation, and not in an enclosure, the property of Temple. Diego had gone to San Jacinto on some business and attacked by one of his "flights" spells went to the corral, mounted Temple's horse, leaving his own inferior animal in the corral, and rode in great haste to his home many miles away. Arriving there he tethered the animal near the house and went to bed. Upon discovering that his horse was missing Temple, well knowing from the presence of the Indian's pony in the corral where it was almost sure to be found, armed himself with a double barreled shot gun and two revolvers and hastened to Diego's place. When he arrived there, Diego aroused by the barking of his dogs sprang out of bed and went out of the house. At sight Temple instantly discharged both barrels of his shot gun into the Indian's body and not yet satisfied with his bloody work, he walked up to the prostrate body writhing in death throes and fired two balls from his pistol into his victim's face. Ramona, with her girl baby "Majella" slung upon her shoulders, fled across the mountain to the Cahulla (pro. Cowee) Indian village. The Cahullas removed the body to their village. An estimable citizen, Esquire Tripp, "Judge Wells," then a magistrate residing at Rader, went to the scene of the tragedy and attempted to hold an inquest. The body had been removed and at the time appointed to hear the testimony, Ramona, the only eye-witness, failed to attend. Temple had it all his own way, telling a story that shielded him from all blame. He claimed that the Indian advanced toward him with a drawn knife and that he shot in self defense. The Indians who removed the body did not find a knife or any other weapon on or about it. No one believed Temple's story, but there being no testimony against him he was never indicted or tried. He is living and may frequently be seen strutting about the streets of Cabazon, Banning, San Jacinto and neighboring villages, proud of the distinction of having killed poor demented Juan Diego. He is a coarse, powerfully built ruffianly looking man. He has the reputation of being a brawling, intemperate braggart. The novelist says of her character representing him: "He was as cowardly as he was cruel: never yet were the two traits separate in human nature." It is related of him that subsequent to the Diego tragedy he had an altercation with a border character named Charles Martin over a game of cards. Charles is not a model man in a moral point of view but has unquestioned courage. On the occasion referred to, Temple, as is his usual habit in such affairs, drew his revolver. Martin walked up to him, slapped him heavily in the face and ordered him to surrender his gun. Temple held out his pistol muzzle in front; "Turn the other end," said Martin, "and present it like a man," and he was meekly obeyed. "Farrar" is one character in the story not overdrawn.

### Ramona a Typical Squaw.

The heroine, Ramona, is a full blooded Indian, coarse and uneducated. She lives in the squalid Indian village mentioned in the story and has not re-married. Little "Majella" sleeps in the gravelly burying ground of the Cahullas. Esq. Tripp is yet living but his mind, like Diego's was, is wandering. The treatment and removal of the Temecula Indians as told is history and has a counterpart in the history of the white man's dealings with almost every tribe in the United States. Although some of the characters in "Ramona" are and were very ordinary persons in real life, yet that and other writings of the earnest and gifted author have and will continue to accomplish much good in the way of obliterating the brutal frontier sentiment that "only dead Indians are good Indians," and in creating a kinder feeling for a wronged race and in securing a more careful consideration of their

rights. Four days before her philanthropic spirit left its diseased tenement she sent this pathetic message to the President dated Aug. 12, 1885:

"To Grover Cleveland, President of the United States:

Dear Sir: From my death bed I send you a message of heartfelt thanks for what you have already done for the Indians. I ask you to read my "Century of Dishonor." I am dying happier for the belief that it is your hand that is destined to strike the first steady blow toward lifting this burden of infamy from our country, and righting the wrongs of the Indian race. With respect and gratitude, HELEN JACKSON."

Cleveland's Grand Work.

Soon after the beginning of President Cleveland's first term there was a great reform inaugurated in the methods of dealing with the Indians. The thieving agents and hangers-on who had been robbing the Indians for decades were rooted out. Their schools were purged of worthless teachers and made more efficient. The lands of the Indians were segregated in all cases in which tribal consent could be obtained, every Indian old and young, receiving an allotment of a certain number of acres of land and the remainder of their respective reservations put on the market for the benefit of the particular tribe or tribes to which it belonged. The Indians were dealt with as if men and not as if children, as had been done theretofore. The good work has been going on ever since, and as a result, the condition of the Indian is vastly better than it was ten years ago.

HENRY B. MARTIN.

### ATTENTION, FARMERS!

I have a large lot of first-class drain tile on hand which I will sell with the tariff rate off. E. R. ELLIS, 4-tf, Coatesville, Ind.

### Sure Cure for Grip.

James Maloney, at the World's Fair, has on sale a sure cure for the grip in McDonald's Cough, Throat and Lung cure. It sells at 50 cts per bottle and will give you relief. 6-4t

### NATIONAL HOTEL.

Mrs. T. J. Bivin has made extensive improvements at her hotel, W. Washington-st., southwest cor. square, and solicits your patronage. Rates \$1 per day. Regular board at reasonable prices. 3-4t.

Broadstreet & Vestal, real estate and loans. Office up stairs, southeast corner square. 43-tf.

Diamonds sold at such surprisingly low figures any one can afford to wear them. RICKETTS, Jeweler.

For Sale—House with four rooms, corner lot, N. Jackson-st. Enquire at DEMOCRAT office. 41-7t

Jos. A. Ricketts is selling goods at such low prices that the bottom has fallen out of the "cut rate sale."

Thousands of people are taking advantage of Shipley's great clearance sale, remember the sale lasts but one week longer. Everything at just half price. Gold watches worth \$20.00 at \$10.00, silver watches worth \$15.00 at \$8.00, silver butter knives worth \$3.00 at \$1.50. Everything else at same rate. Sale closes April 13th. Rogers triple plate knives price \$3.00 now \$1.50.

The latest improvements and latest styles in buggies and vehicles of all kinds can be seen at John Cawley's. He will sell you a fine vehicle cheap. 8-3t

Broadstreet & Vestal, are the real estate and loan agents of Greencastle. See them for bargains. 43-tf.

Always Pushing Ahead. Thoroughly in touch with the times.

### NECKWEAR.

Our line consists of the latest novelties, Tecks, Flow Ends, Four-in-Hands, Band Bows and Club Ties.

Did You See Our 25c Line.

Monarch Shirts. Short Bosom, Long Bosom, Open Front, Open Back, Open Back & Front.

The name itself is a guarantee of quality.

SUTHERLIN, THE Hatter and Furnisher. East Washington Street.

### Notice of Final Settlement of Estate.

In the matter of the estate of Joseph W. Ruark, deceased. In the Putnam circuit court, April term, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned as executor of the will of Joseph W. Ruark, deceased, has presented and filed his account and vouchers in final settlement of said estate, and that the same will come up for the examination and action of said circuit court on the 6th day of May, 1895, at which time all persons interested in said estate are required to appear in said court, and show cause, if any there be, why said account and vouchers should not be approved. And the heirs of said estate, and all others interested therein, are also hereby required, at the time and place aforesaid, to appear and make proof of their heirship or claim to any part of said estate. TILGHMAN R. RUARK, Executor. April 5, 1895. 9-2t

### Notice of Final Settlement of Estate.

In the matter of the estate of William R. Buiz, deceased. In the Putnam circuit court, April term, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned as administrator of the estate of William R. Buiz, deceased, has presented and filed his account and vouchers in final settlement of said estate, and that the same will come up for the examination and action of said circuit court on the sixth day of May, 1895, at which time all persons interested in said estate are required to appear in said court, and show cause if any there be, why said account and vouchers should not be approved. And the heirs of said estate, and all others interested therein, are also hereby required, at the time and place aforesaid, to appear and make proof of their heirship or claim to any part of said estate. LEMUEL BUIZ, Administrator. P. O. Collier, Atty. 9-2t

# THE BOSTON STORE.

"It's the Talk of the Town" That We Are the King Bargain-Givers of Greencastle.

Go With the Crowds or Come Early.

This Week's Offerings.

### DRESS GOODS.

40-inch all wool Henriettas, in all colors, 32c per yard. The latest thing in Novelties from 25c up. 40-inch silk Brocades, in all colors, 42c per yard. Dress Patterns, latest styles in checks.

### WASH GOODS.

36-inch Standard Percales, 9c per yard, worth 12 1/2c. Dimity Checks, very fine quality, 14c to 17c per yard. Dotted Swisses, 9c, 10c, 12 1/2c, 15c and 25c per yard, which are hard to beat. Kildare Lawns, beautiful patterns, at 11c per yard. Imperial Ducks, the very latest, at 12 1/2c, 15c and 18c per yard.

### LINENS.

52-inch German table Linen, bleached, 38c, worth 50c. 56-inch cream table Linen, at 43c, worth 60c. 18 inch bleached linen Crash, 11c per yard. Linen Crash, 7c, 8c and 10c per yard. Cotton Crash 5c per yard.

### MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' white Skirts, 75c to \$1.25 a piece. Corset Covers, 25c, 35c, 45c and 50c a piece. Ladies' night Dresses, great bargains, from 47c to \$1.25 a piece. Ladies' Wrappers, in calico, percale and sateen, 89c to \$1.25.

We are showing decided novelties in Vandykes, in lace and jet.

What We Advertise is True.

## T. ABRAMS & SON.

### SPRING STYLES 1895.

The latest things in Foreign and Domestic Suitings, varied and choice selections, are now on display at

## CANNON & SANDY'S,

### THE TAILORS.

E. Washington-st.—Opposite P. O.

## CIGARS.

Verbenas, Josephine, And Other Famous Brands and Leaders.

TRY THEM.

Chas. Kiefer, North Side Square.

### SPRING :- MILLINERY.

A Fine Assortment of

Ladies' Hats, Ladies' Bonnets, Children's Hats and Caps

In Latest Styles and Patterns.

The Only Store Where You Can Get Hair Goods.

I. M. KLEIN.

Opposite Postoffice. 8-3m

D. E. G. FRY,

DENTIST.

Teeth extracted without pain Southwest cor. pub. Sq. over Allen Bros.' Store.

DR. G. W. POOLE,

Physician and Surgeon.

Office—Rooms 2, 3, 4 and 5, Allen's Block, E. Washington-st. Residence, first house west of Commercial Hotel, West Walnut-st. 341v

### Rock - Bottom - Prices

On Royal Cement Wall Plaster.

Portland and Louisville Cements, Plaster paris, Lime and Hair always on hand. Warehouse 416 E. Seminary st.

P. O. Box 773.

R. B. HURLEY.

Smoke the Board of Health Cigar, one of the most popular brands manufactured by Herman Hoffman. 1-tf

## A TOWEL BARGAIN.

All Linen Towels,

8 1/2c Each.

Extra Large Towels, worth 30c and 25c, for

19c Each.

Lace Curtain Bargains.

Lace Curtains, 3 yards long,

50c a Pair.

Lace Curtains, extra wide,

75c a Pair.

A HOSIERY BARGAIN.

Ladies' Seamless Fast Black Hose,

10c a Pair.

F. G. Gilmore

Even Change

1 lb can of Barwick's Best Baking Powder and 20 lbs Standard Granulated Sugar, \$1.00.

### SEED POTATOES.

Early Rose, Early Ohio, The Rural New Yorker—four hundred bushels per acre.

Seed Sweet Potatoes, Northern Garden Seeds, Flower Seeds,

Best Green and Dried Fruits, Tobacco 25c lb. Tea 25c lb.

Hardware, Tinware and Stoves. Doors, Sash and Glass.

B. F. BARWICK,

No. 11, North Side Square,

G. C. NEALE,

VETERINARY SURGEON. Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College. Office at Cooper Bros.' Livery Stable Greencastle, Ind. All calls, day and night, promptly attended. Firing and Surgery a specialty. 11-tf



# FURNITURE.

**NEWEST STOCK.**

**LOWEST PRICES.**

## Undertaking

Given Particular Attention

### ANDREW B. HANNA.

EAST SIDE

**Each Sunshiny Day**

Should be a reminder to you that the season to purchase your spring garments has arrived. And just here allow us to remind you that

**We Are The People**

To buy from if you wish to save money. We place on sale this week the largest and best selected stock of wash goods ever brought to the city. It consists of

**Up-to-Date Stuff and The Prices Are Right.**

Percales, plain and dotted Swisses, white and tinted Dimities, plain and printed Ducks, French Mulls, Jack-inet Duchess, foreign and domestic Gingham, Sateens and many other good things too numerous to mention. Don't fail to see them.

## C. A. KELLEY,

**THE WEST SIDE MERCHANT.**

**For a Saturday Flyer.**

1,000 yards 10c Dornet Flannel at 5c per yard.

### JAMES M. HURLEY. Real Estate

**—INSURANCE— —LOANS—**

Property of all kinds for sale or rent. Office over First National Bank.

**We Have Them at Lowest Prices**

Plows, Harrows, Corn Planters, and Cultivators.

Don't Buy Your Gasoline Stoves Until You Have Seen Ours. They are the Latest Styles and the Prices are Low.

A New Stock of Garden and Flower Seeds.

### THE BICKNELL HARDWARE CO.,

9 East Side Square.

#### ABOUT THE CITY.

Co. I has mustered in several new recruits.

Prof. Roche, the hypnotist, showed at Lafayette this week.

The heavy rains raised the creeks but little. The earth was dry as a bone.

Simpson Evans, of Floyd-tp, is recovering from a serious illness of blood poisoning.

A. G. Day is putting in the poles for the telephone system. Work on the plant is being pushed.

The members of the Christian church are raising funds for the purchase of a fine pipe organ for the new church.

W. H. Ragan and A. T. Kelley are doing excellent and thorough work in fixing the valuations on the real estate of the city.

G. W. Black shipped two loads of horses East and one South. Loyd & Bivin and W. P. Wood shipped to Indianapolis. The market is very slow.

Benjamin Prichard, crushed to death at Wheeling, West Virginia, Tuesday, in the collapse of two large wholesale buildings, was a second cousin of Dr. W. K. Prichard of Cloverdale.

The Terre Haute Gazette says that when Eiteljorg slugged the ball for a home run the sound of the lick made every Prince of the Orient in the crowd shudder. He made a three base hit in the same game.

Many people seem yet unable to "get the straight" of the new fish law. In reply to numerous inquiries we again state that it does not apply to streams but lakes. You can take fish with hook and line from the streams the entire year as usual—if they'll bite. Do not, however, keep a seine concealed about your premises for a search warrant is liable to unearth it.

The thirtieth anniversary of Lincoln's assassination, falling in April, will be commemorated by the publication in Harper's Weekly of two noteworthy articles, of which the first will discuss the sources of Lincoln's eloquence, and the second will be devoted to the Lincoln genealogy—tracing the line back to New England stock. The second article will be contributed

feet until this last misfortune. LATER: Jessie L. Bugg, assessor of Monroe-tp, died Wednesday morning, aged 74 years. He was born in Montgomery county, Ky., and was a good citizen, well liked by all his acquaintances. He suffered greatly since his injuries in the railway accident, but held up bravely and his energy achieved prosperity for him in recent years.

Another large plate glass show window, valued at \$65, was broken Monday morning at 1 o'clock. This time H. S. Renick & Co., hardware, east side of the square, were the unlucky merchants. Policeman Ashley was in the Mayor's office when he heard the crash, but succeeded in firing five shots after two men who were seen running away from the scene. He identified them as Chas. Zimmerman and Reverdy Ratliff. Zimmerman was fined for being drunk and later both men were given an examination and held to court for malicious trespass. It appears that the glass was broken in a drunken scuffle and that in this case robbery was not the object.

Sheriff Glidewell and Marshal Starr made a long drive to Roachdale and other points Tuesday night, in search of Clay Priest, who is wanted on a charge of bastardy. He is a son of Ol Priest, who resides two miles south of Bainbridge, and is a second cousin of the young lady who charges him with being her seducer. The unfortunate girl has been a pupil of the First Ward school and is only about seventeen years of age. The case is an extremely sad one on this account. Priest is at Taylorville, Illinois, and it is doubtful if he can be brought back by process of law and made to repair the wrong he has done.

The Pekin duck eggs, offered by the DEMOCRAT's Somerset correspondent for the correct solution of the "calf puzzle," have been awarded to Simpson McQuaghey, of Clinton Falls, and are at this office awaiting his orders. His answer was 188. Other correct answers were sent in by Wm. T. Ferrand, of Brick Chapel, and T. J. Ferrand, of Putnamville. Some correspondents insisted upon 617, 173, 175, 128, 95, 187, 74, 32, etc., as the correct solution.

The remains of George W. Rader were brought to this city from New York and interred in Forest Hill cemetery Sunday. Funeral services were conducted at the grave by Elder Morris. He was a brother-in-law of Joshua Marksberry and formerly resided in this city. He was forty-eight years of age and traveled for a long time for a Buffalo, N. Y. firm. He was a fine business man and highly esteemed by his employers and business associates in New York. A widow survives him.

The Putnam county medical society met at Dr. Poole's office Tuesday. Dr. Poole was appointed secretary to fill the place of Dr. Hunt, resigned. Drs. Poole, Terrel and Hawkins were chosen delegates to the State medical society, and Drs. Smythe and Hanna to the National medical society. Papers were read by Drs. Hawkins and Terrel.

Squire Ashton's court, Minnie M. Hansell, firing across a highway and carrying concealed weapons, two cases, dismissed and acquitted. Minnie M. Hansell vs. Robert Black, Leon Ray, and Thomas Allen, assault, continued for two weeks. All the parties are from Bainbridge and vicinity.

There were 117 contributors to the car load of corn, 500 bushels of seed, shipped to the Nebraska sufferers Wednesday. The car went over the Big Four to Peoria. Mayor Birch deserves much credit for the energetic part he has played in raising the necessary amount of seed.

In the first game at Terre Haute Ed Eiteljorg knocked a ball over the left field fence, 396 feet from the home plate. Ed was always a favorite at the Hut and now he can have anything in sight.

Dr. Redding, of Newcastle, long a member of the board of trustees of De Pauw, fell in a cistern at his conservatory Thursday and was drowned. He graduated from old Asbury in 1854.

Somerville Dorsett, who appealed his case against the city of Greencastle to the supreme court, has again been beaten. The decision of the Putnam circuit court was affirmed.

The Rev. Wm. K. Weaver of Owatonna Minnesota will preach in the Presbyterian church on Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Easter song services at 7:30 p. m. The public is invited to attend.

Gus LeynDecker has sold his interest in the famous Gus & Joe barber shop to Messrs. Tallman and Smith. Gus will work at Lafayette.

Zola Clark, living at the corner of west Poplar and Madison sts., is very sick with typhoid fever.

The Noss Jollity company gave a good performance to a fair house Wednesday night.

Base ball this afternoon: Indiana State normal vs. DePauw.

Dr. Odell Weaver is at the Commercial hotel today.

Born, to J. B. Nelson and wife a daughter, April 8.

#### Indianapolis Live Stock Market.

CATTLE—Receipts, 100. Market steady. Export grades, 1,450 to 1,650 lbs. \$5 50@6 00 Good to choice shipping. 5 00@5 50 Common shipping. 3 75@4 75 Common to good stockers. 2 75@3 00 Good to choice heifers. 4 25@5 00 Good to choice cows. 3 75@4 50 Good feeder bulls. 2 00@2 50

SHEEP—Receipts, 500. Market steady. Good to choice sheep. \$3 75@4 00 Fair to medium. 3 00@3 50 Good to choice lambs. 500 @5 00

HOGS—Receipts, 250. Market active. Choice heavy shipping. \$5 00@5 25 Heavy and mixed packing. 4 80@4 95 Choice lights. 4 65@4 85

#### Don't Advertise.

Harrisburg Patriot.

The man who advertises has to buy more goods and hire more help than the man who doesn't advertise. It is a nuisance to be put to the expense of buying and hiring. Don't advertise, and you won't have to do business.

#### Shoes Made to Order Will Please You.

Carl Eiteljorg, the shoemaker at the northeast corner of the square, has on exhibition the finest stock of leather ever brought to Greencastle. It includes morocco, kangaroo, dongola, calfskins, patent leather and tanned skins of every kind and is the largest and best line of leathers ever put in here.

Ladies' and gentlemen's work made to order. Try our shoes and you will remain our customer. Everything, uppers included, made by the three expert workmen employed in this shop. Prices reasonable, and you are cordially invited to call and satisfy yourself that we can save you money. 5-tf.

#### For Rent—Whole or in part, dwelling of seven rooms, corner Indiana and Berry streets. Apply to Mrs. H. Briggs on the premises.

#### Ricketts, the enterprising jeweler, is repairing watches and clocks at reasonable prices.

#### Money to loan, in sums of \$700 and over, long time at 6 percent, 6j and 7 percent interest. No delay—No appraisal required.

REED and BACHELDER, 40-tf. 19 1/2 Bayne block.

#### Everything in my line sold at prices which ought to surprise you. Call on Ricketts to be surprised.

#### For sale—A general store in a good town. A big trade and splendid community. Will trade for a farm. Address the DEMOCRAT. 8-tf

#### Mark up, mark down special sales are getting to be back numbers. Ricketts has always and is selling goods lower than the lowest.

#### A few nice drivers and a few heavy horses are wanted by John Cawley. 83t

#### Go to Ed Hibbitt's grocery opposite Cooper's bus office, for fresh, pure goods at low prices. 46-tf.

#### Jewelry, watches and clocks sold by Ricketts are always up to date. Prices satisfactory.

#### Verbena, the best Five Cent Cigar in the city, is sold by Chas. Kiefer. 8-tf

#### Bring your sick watch or clock to Dr. Jas. A. Ricketts, who is able to put them in good condition. 4-tf

#### For Sale—Fruit trees that will grow and bear fruit in Putnam county. 7-3t

JOE AND DEE ALLEN.

#### Ricketts, the Jeweler is doing first class watch and clock work. All work fully warranted. 43-tf

## THE DEMOCRAT

#### PRINTS—

Letter Heads,  
Note Heads,  
Bill Heads,  
Statements,  
Envelopes,  
Circulars,  
Dodgers,  
Posters,  
Cards,

And Does Every Kind of

### JOB PRINTING

At Reasonable Prices.

**Best Stock**  
—No cheap goods carried.

**Latest Faces Type,**  
**Experienced Work-**  
**men.**

**Try Us for Job Printing.**

Office in DEMOCRAT Building, North-west Corner Square.

## This Is to the Public:


I am very thankful for your splendid patronage in the past and hope to make it better in the future by doing everything in my power to deserve and retain your trade.

I will sell you Goods of the Best Quality as cheap as any other merchant in the city, and Guarantee to make prices that will satisfy you. I will handle Garden Seeds of all kinds in the Package and Bulk.

Two Loaves of Bread for 5 cents.

### JOHN W. MOORE.

Abrams' Old Stand, North Side Square, Greencastle, Ind.



1871. Money Saved is Money Made. 1895.

See our stock of.....

### PIANOS: AND: ORGANS.

Good Quality, Sweet Tone, Fine Finish.  
Small Prices, Easy Payments, "Warranted."

Come, see and be convinced that we mean business.

### J. F. HILL & SON, . . . Greencastle, Ind.

### MONUMENTS.

Meltzer & McIntosh,  
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN  
MARBLE and GRANITE  
MONUMENTS.

BEST WORK and LOWEST PRICES.

Works and Salesroom, 103 E. Franklin St. 41-tf

### HAY. HAY.

C. E. Wallace,  
GREENCASCADE. IND..

Wholesale Dealer and Shipper of

### BALED HAY and GRAIN.

Will buy in the stack or mow. Write to me for prices.

Office: 1 and 2 Southard's Block,  
With Broadstreet & Vestal. 6-tf

W. H. WELCH L. T. WELCH  
F. M. WELCH J. D. WELCH  
O. C. WELCH

### WE ARE HERE TO STAY

And property owners and business houses are hereby informed that we are competent to do in a proper manner any job of

House, Sign or Fancy Painting,  
Paper Hanging and Decorating,  
Which may be required in this city.

Linenista, Heavy Leather and French Papers hung by the "Arabian" Process and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Our prices are as low as possible for good work.

### L. T. WELCH & SONS.

### ROBERT L. HIGERT,

Having purchased a large amount of pure and fine old Whiskies before the tax was raised, will sell the same at very low prices per gallon in order to reduce my stock.

### Phoenix Sample Rooms.

Northwest Cor. Public Square.

—R. L. HIGERT, Prop.—

### Notice of Foreclosure of School Fund Mortgage.

In compliance with the school law of the State of Indiana, pertaining to the duties and obligations of county auditors, in the management of school fund, for non-payment of interest and principal due school funds managed in Putnam county, in the State of Indiana, on loans of said funds, hereinafter mentioned, I shall offer for sale at the court house door, in the city of Greencastle, in said county, on

MONDAY, THE TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF APRIL, 1895,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, to the highest bidder for cash, so much of the following described mortgaged premises as will satisfy the amount due for principal, interest, damages and costs, or if the premises be not susceptible of division, then the whole of the tract or tracts will be offered to the highest bidder for cash, viz:

The southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section two (2), Township twelve (12), North of Range four (4) West, and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section three (3), Township twelve (12), North of Range four (4) West, also a part of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section three (3), Township twelve (12), North of Range four (4) West, described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of said quarter, thence north 40 rods, thence west 40 rods, thence south 40 rods, and thence east 40 rods to the place of beginning, containing 10 acres; containing in all ninety (90) acres, more or less, all in Putnam county, State of Indiana, for the payment of eight hundred and fifty dollars (\$850.00) principal and interest, damages and costs to the amount of one hundred and seventy-one dollars and sixty-eight cents (\$171.68). Mortgaged by Willis S. Mark and Martha E. Mark, his wife, on the 29th day of June, 1889, to the common school fund.

GEORGE M. BLACK,  
Auditor of Putnam County.  
Greencastle, Ind., April 6, 1895. 8-3t

### EITELJORG'S SHOE SHOP

Is now in the room between Haspel's Meat Market and R. L. Higert's Phoenix, northwest corner square. . . .

Three fine boot and shoe makers—Carl Eiteljorg, Ed. Ackerman and William Cramer—are with this firm. . . .

.....GIVE THEM A CALL.....

**Best Repairing at Reasonable Prices.**

### DO YOU

Want Insurance of any kind?  
Want to buy or sell Property?  
Want a Tenant for your house or farm?  
Want to rent a House or Farm?  
Want to sell or buy Stock of any kind?  
Want to hire Help of any kind?  
Want to find Employment?  
Want to buy or sell Anything?  
If so call and see me.

### H. M. JORDAN,

GREENCASTLE, IND.

Over Weik's Grocery Store. 3-3m

### Attention, Tax Payers!

You are hereby notified that the April installment of Taxes is now due, and if not paid on or before

**Monday, April 15th,**

The penalty affixed by law will be assessed against all delinquents. Do not wait till the last day but come early to avoid the rush. Bring your last year's receipts with you. Taxpayers are urgently requested to give this matter immediate attention. 8-2t

**GEORGE W. HUGHES,**  
Treasurer Putnam County.

**Dr. F. H. LAMMERS**  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.  
Office over Central National Bank 44-1



## VITALLY CHANGED.

### The Income Tax Law Suffers in the Supreme Court.

It is said that the coming decision exempts landlords and bondholders from payment on rents and interest in securities.

CHICAGO, April 6.—The Tribune this morning publishes a Washington special over five columns in length giving what purports to be an authentic outline of the coming supreme court decision with reference to the income tax law, and the debates of the justices in the case. The special says:

**Rents the Law.**

"The United States supreme court has shot the income tax law full of holes. The decision has been completed and put into type, and only awaits formal ratification at the consultation to be held at noon to-day. The decision of the lower court is reversed. But the income tax as a whole is upheld, but only by a divided court."

"Two important portions of the law, however, have been decided to be unconstitutional, and they are so serious as to affect materially not only the revenues of the government, but the estimation in which the income tax will be held by the people."

**The Important Changes.**

"Under the decision to be handed down by the court, probably next Monday, but possibly later, all incomes derived from rents are exempted from taxation by the federal government and all incomes derived from state and municipal bonds are similarly exempted. In other respects the income tax law stands as it was passed last August, but the result of the consultations in the supreme court shows very conclusively that the law can easily be picked to pieces piecemeal, provided suits are brought to contest each particular point as it comes up."

"It is a curious fact, but none the less true, that the law which was passed at the dictation of the populist wing of a democratic congress has been distorted by the decision of the United States supreme court, and that the constitutional grounds in such a way that it will absolutely protect the class of capitalists most offensive to the populist element."

**Landlords and Bondholders Exempt.**

"The landlords of the country will pay no income tax. The owners of bonds of almost any kind, either federal, state, county or municipal, will also be free, while the business man, the manufacturer and the salaried employee will, for the present, at least, be compelled to contribute to the treasury of the United States government 2 per cent. of all incomes in excess of \$4,000 per annum."

"The householder's income tax law are so fatal as to necessitate either its repeal or its material amendment, as the people of the country will hardly care to see the large capitalists and trust companies absolutely protected while the poor man, comparatively speaking, are forced to contribute to run the national government."

"The entire income tax law as passed by both houses of congress and approved by the president of the United States has been trembling in the balance for two weeks and now will be considered as a constitutional statute only because the supreme court of the United States, while upsetting two portions of the law, is evenly divided on the general principle of the constitutionality of the whole enactment."

**Divided as to Constitutionality.**

"When the first vote was taken as to the general principle of the constitutionality of a law of congress taxing incomes, it was found that the court was evenly divided. Just eight justices heard the arguments, Mr. Justice Jackson being too ill to appear in court. The vote disclosed the fact that Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Field, Gray and Brewer were opposed to the law in toto. They believed it was unconstitutional as passed by congress, and that it was a direct tax which according to the constitution must be levied among the states according to the population as returned by the census."

**Decided by Five to Three.**

"On this proposition as to the constitutionality of the law in so far as it related to rents derived from real estate the chief justice and Justices Field, Gray and Brewer, who believed the whole law to be unconstitutional, voted with Justice Brown, thus deciding this particular portion of the law unconstitutional by a vote of 5 to 3. This was the first and most serious break for the entire income tax law."

"The question then came up, of course, as to whether the ruling on an income tax could not be considered as opposed to the principles laid down in the constitution."

"The break came finally from the place where it was least expected. Chief Justice Fuller, who believed that the whole law was bad and a direct violation of the constitutional limitation upon the power of congress to levy taxes, was persuaded finally that rents could be exempted from taxation by the court without interfering with the constitutionality of the statute as a whole, leaving that to be affirmed by the doubtful process of a divided court. The deadlock was broken to a certain extent by this decision and the court was thus enabled to upset two important parts of the law, leaving the remainder of the income tax to be practically affirmed, because a divided court can neither affirm nor reverse the decision of the court below, which accordingly stands."

**Field Sternly Against the Law.**

"The most vigorous opponent of the law throughout was Mr. Justice Field, who would consent to no compromise; who believed the law unconstitutional from beginning to end, and who supported his opinions in all the consultations. It is entirely probable that he will write and submit a strong dissenting opinion, holding that the law is unconstitutional in itself and hinting at the compromise which has been reached by which certain classes of capitalists will be unduly favored while others will have to pay the tax."

**The Opinion.**

"The opinion of the court, so far as it was agreed upon, was turned over to the chief justice, and he labored on it for four days so far as can be learned, putting aside all other business and endeavoring to make a decision which would be satisfactory to the conflicting elements in the court. The opinion states specifically that the decision of the court below in the cases of Charles Pollock against the Farmers' Loan and Trust company, of Louis H. Hyde against the Continental Trust company, and of John G. Moore against the United States receiver of internal revenue, is reversed, and then goes on to state that the trust companies are restrained from paying any income tax on revenues received from the rents of real estate or from interest paid on state and municipal bonds of all descriptions. The fact is also stated that the supreme court is evenly divided on the question of the constitutionality of the income tax, and hence that that portion of the decision of the court below is neither affirmed nor reversed."

"The expectation among members of the court is that the decision will be rendered Monday in open court, but the justices have been so evenly divided ever since the arguments were concluded that the decision as it now stands is so much a matter of compromise and patchwork that there is a bare possibility that at the final gathering to-day the court may again split up into irreconcilable sections and hold up the decision until they are able to come together again."

**Entire Law May Be Declared Void.**

"The situation in the supreme court is evidently such that new suits will be instituted, based on particular issues, and if these are

pressed with sufficient vigor it is quite likely that the law may be knocked to pieces paragraph by paragraph. The decision just written by Chief Justice Fuller, while essentially a compromise, shows that the law in effect is full of flaws, even though a majority of the court could not be brought to say that it was so radically faulty as to be unconstitutional."

**Returns Will Need Revision.**

"Under the law all returns on the income tax must be submitted to the internal revenue collectors by Monday, April 15, just one week from next Monday. Thousands of returns have already been submitted, and, although they are largely from the smaller taxpayers, who have not waited to hear from the supreme court, it is safe to assume that quite a large proportion of them contain items which will now have to be revised in accordance with the decision of the court."

**WELCOMED TO GRAND RAPIDS.**

Fourth Annual Convention of the American Republican College League.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 6.—The spacious auditorium of the Lincoln club was crowded Friday at the opening of the fourth annual convention of the American Republican College League. All the principal universities and similar institutions of learning are represented by bright young men, and the convention is the largest since the league was brought into existence at Ann Arbor in 1912. In his annual address President Cox laid stress upon the fact that the league was accomplishing a great work in counteracting the free trade propaganda of numerous professors in leading colleges. In four years, he said, it had become an influential and important factor in American politics, and it was destined to be still more influential in the future.

The election of officers, held Friday afternoon, resulted in placing L. B. Vaughan, of the University of Chicago, in the president's chair. F. L. Edenbrough, of the University of Michigan, was elected secretary, and L. L. Twitchell, of the University of Minnesota, treasurer. W. D. Williams, of Kalamazoo college, was chosen representative to the Republican National league. Minneapolis was selected as the next place of meeting.

Following is a synopsis of the platform adopted:

It affirms the league's firm adherence to republican principles; urges college men, irrespective of political belief, to unite in restoring republican supremacy to the United States; and that they should be on a party with complete interconvertibility and under such legislative provisions as would make the purchasing or debt-paying power of any dollar coined or issued by the United States the absolute equivalent of that of any other dollar so coined or issued; favors the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine against any and all foreign nations interfering with American affairs; favors the annexation of Hawaii and the construction of the Nicaraguan canal by the United States.

A resolution was adopted favoring the annexation of Cuba to the United States.

The delegates were banqueted at Lockerby hall Friday night by the young republicans of the Lincoln club, plates being laid for 500 persons. Addresses were made by a number of republicans of national reputation.

**FOUR TRAMPS KILLED.**

Awful Result of an Accident on the Chicago & Alton Road.

ALTON, Ill., April 6.—Four men, believed to have been tramps stealing a ride, were instantly killed and two others fatally injured in a freight train wreck near here Friday morning. The wreck occurred at Wood River bridge on the Chicago & Alton cut-off, about half a mile north of East Alton. A long, heavy freight train was coming down the grade when the middle of the train bulged out and fifteen cars were piled on top of each other along the track. None of the trainmen were injured, but a number of men who are supposed to have been riding in an empty box car beating their way to St. Louis, were caught in the wreck and the car in which they were riding was crushed in the heap. When taken out four of them were dead and two others found to be fatally hurt and almost unconscious. The injured men were brought to the hospital in this city and the inquest held at East Alton. The train was too heavy behind and when the brakes were put on in front the weight was thrown on to a flat car in the middle of the train, crushing it almost to atoms. The debris of this car wrecked the others. The train was in charge of Conductor Freese and Engineer Barton. The train was full of tramps coming from Chicago and carried fully 100 tramps in the empty cars. At the inquest the names of the men killed were found to be: David Heffley, Watertown, Wis.; Frank Hariman, Philadelphia; Charles Bell, Springfield, Ill.; and Henry Blintz, Kansas. The injured number fourteen.

**A TRAIN DITCHED.**

Railway Disaster in Ohio Results in the Death of Four Persons.

ZANESVILLE, O., April 6.—At Whigville, 5 miles west of Summerfield, on the Bellaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati railway, an awful wreck took place Friday morning. A coach on the west-bound passenger train jumped the track, just before reaching a trestle, which spans a small stream. The structure is built on a curve, and the coach, after running along the ties until almost across it, dragged the engine from the rails, and the trestle went down.

The engineer and fireman both remained at their posts. The former was instantly killed and the latter probably fatally injured. The engineer was Eli Lucas, of this city. A wife and several children survive him. The fireman, Jesse Jones, is unmarried. Mrs. Young and her little daughter, of Summerfield, and a resident of Beallsville named Harry Brown were also instantly killed. Several others were slightly injured. Nathan Young, husband of the woman who was killed, had his foot badly mashed.

**Gold for South America.**

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The treasury department is advised that \$115,000 in gold was withdrawn at New York Thursday for export to South America.

## INDIANA STATE NEWS.

At Valparaiso the large store and residence of Shofield & Frye was totally destroyed by fire. Loss, \$6,000. Thieves are supposed to have started the fire after burglarizing the store.

At Shelbyville the large barn of Mrs. J. G. Reid, of Chicago, was set on fire and burned, with contents, including twelve head of horses. The loss will reach \$4,000. The insurance had expired a few days ago.

Mrs. ELIZA HENDERSON, of Franklin, was taken to the Central insane hospital. She thinks she is bewitched and the victim of sorcerers.

BONDSMEN of Calvin Armstrong, the defaulting treasurer of Tipton county, compromised Armstrong's \$44,000 shortage by payment of \$21,600.

INDIANA window glass manufacturers met at Indianapolis and advanced prices 5 per cent., to take effect immediately. Of the 1,440 pots in the United States, 600 were represented.

SCOTTSBURG's citizen soldiers have been supplied with new uniforms.

BLOOMINGTON is excited. Petroleum is coming from the town pump.

The infant daughter of Isaac Bronston, Lebanon, fell into a tub of water, and was dead when found.

A PETITION is being circulated in Marion asking that a memorial be erected over the graves of the founders of the city, David and Hannah Branson.

Mrs. JENNIE HINES, of Sheridan, has been using chloral for several months for heart trouble. She accidentally took an overdose and will die from the effects.

The Indiana Association of Spiritualists will convene on the 18th of July for a session of four weeks at Anderson. The business meeting will be held on August 2.

REV. J. E. McNEILLIE, of Scottsburg, has filed a damage suit against several members of his congregation, whom he accuses of resorting to fraud in order to out him.

While repairing telephone lines at Kendallville, Charles Witt struck a live wire. His right hand and foot were cooked.

In the suit for five thousand dollars' damages at Portland, brought by Mary A. Sale against Dr. Mason, of Pennville, for malpractice, the jury found for the defendant.

Mrs. NANCY FAULKNER, one of the oldest inhabitants of Hendricks county, is dead, at the age of 93. She came to that county in 1828, and has resided there continuously up to the time of her death.

JAMES HARDEE and Walter Polly, confined in the county jail at Indianapolis for petit larceny, made their escape.

The Order of Sanhedrim was organized at Richmond, with three hundred members.

A GREAT ORPHANS' feast will be given at the Wernle home, Richmond, May 23.

SOUTH BEND and Mishawaka will be connected by steamboat this year, via the St. Joe.

Mrs. GEO. BEAR and Mrs. Keithline, sisters living near La Porte, recently gave birth to girl babies on the same day and at the same hour.

The post office at Sergeant, Gibson county, will be discontinued after April 15.

ED ANGSTADT and Doc Sallee fell from a painter's scaffold, east of town, and both were seriously hurt. Sallee sustained a fracture of the skull and will die.

CONTEST over a small ditch in Howard county, begun eight years ago, has again been appealed to the supreme court. The contest has already eaten up the possessions of the litigants.

JOHN SAID, a farm hand, was found dead in the woods, six miles north of Tipton. A shotgun was by his side and the entire top of his head was blown off. His death is supposed to have been accidental.

EMERSON PRIDDY, an oil operator, of Findlay, O., has struck it rich in the Indiana field. A few months ago Mr. Priddy leased several hundred acres of land and drilled two wells. Both proved good producers, and now Mr. Priddy is asked by capitalists to set a price on the property. This he declined to do. The property is rated by oil men at from \$100,000 to \$300,000.

ALBERT STONER, for forty years a resident near Carbon, lost his mind and was adjudged insane by Squire Loy and Squire Hendricks, together with Drs. Pell and Mater. He was taken to the Indianapolis asylum.

A. J. PENDALL was the other day appointed postmaster at West Franklin, Posey county, vice A. J. Schlaffer, resigned.

INDIANAPOLIS ministers are preaching against Sunday baseball.

GOV. MATTHEWS appointed John E. Cass, of Valparaiso, judge of the new superior court of Lake, Porter and La Porte counties.

The Sheridan brick works, which recently burned, will be rebuilt at once, with a capacity of 30,000 a day.

FIRE destroyed the large stock barn belonging to Samuel Haldeman, of Wakarusa, together with contents and four valuable horses. Loss on barn, \$3,500; no insurance. Loss on horses, \$1,650; insured for \$750 in the Ohio Live Stock and Rockford Mutual.

MAHON Soldiers' home inmates are besieged with grip. Over one hundred are hors de combat for a time.

A PHANTASCOPE for photographing objects in motion, has been invented by C. F. Jenkins, of Richmond.

SEVERAL houses were blown down in Lawrenceburg, by an explosion of powder in stock. The loss was about \$25,000, but no one was hurt.

R. T. SAILORT, near Wabash, has a ewe which, on January 10, dropped a lamb. On March 28, two months and eighteen days later she gave birth to two lambs, both of them very small, but healthy and frisky. Breeders say they have never known of a parallel case.

A KOROMO man, D. F. Cook, has invented a contrivance on the plan of the "penny-in-the-slot" machines, by which stamps, postal cards, newspapers or anything of the kind may be obtained by inserting a coin.

## BANKS IN GOOD CONDITION.

Comptroller Issues a Statement Covering All National Institutions.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Statement of the condition of all the national banks in the United States at close of business March 5 having reached the comptroller of the currency, a statement has been compiled showing the condition of the 3,928 banks in the aggregate. On the whole, the national banks of the United States, as shown by this important statement, are in good condition. There are now nine national banks less in the United States than there were December 19. Following are some figures taken from the statement:

The total of individual deposits is \$1,077,843,385.88, being \$27,940,086.87 less than it was December 19 last. The total of United States deposits is \$24,563,195.79, being \$14,411,793.13 more than on December 19. The total of loans and discounts is \$1,951,846,832, being \$22,677,142.28 less than on December 19. The total gold coin on hand in banks was \$120,859,573.38, or \$5,957,528.25 more than on December 19. The total of gold treasury certificates is \$25,409,800, about \$4,000,000 less than on December 19. The silver dollars on hand aggregate \$7,263,610, or \$308,882 more than on December 19. Silver treasury certificates on hand aggregate \$29,150,637, almost the same sum as was held when the banks last reported. Silver small coin on hand aggregates \$5,956,959.18, almost the same as was held before. The total specie now held is \$236,031,641.56, being \$2,890,418.56 more than was on hand December 19. The sum of United States bonds on deposit to secure circulation is now \$195,787,300, and the sum to secure United States deposits \$25,405,350, or \$11,384,350 more than on December 19. The stocks, securities, etc., now held by national banks aggregate \$196,757,788. The sum due state banks and private banks is \$180,970,705.84. The aggregate of national bank notes outstanding is \$160,755,091.50.

**LOST HIS TEMPER.**

Gov. Clarke, of Arkansas, Engaged in a Row with a Legislator.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 9.—Gov. James P. Clarke and Representative W. B. Jones, of Marion county, had an altercation in the lobby of Gleason's hotel Sunday afternoon, which came near resulting in a very serious affair. Saturday when charges of bribery were made in the house of representatives against certain members in connection with the railroad commission bill, Mr. Jones rose to a question of privilege and stated that Gov. Clarke was responsible for the charges; that he had gone about in the dark like an assassin, knife in his sleeve, stabbing in the back men who were his peers in every respect. About 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon Gov. Clarke called at Gleason's hotel where he met Jones in the lobby. He requested a private interview with Jones in order that he might have an understanding with him. Jones replied that he would go nowhere with him, and that if he had any business with him he could transact it where they were. This angered the governor and he spat in Jones' face. Jones spat back at the governor, who drew a large pistol, but was prevented from shooting by several bystanders. Clarke was arrested by a constable, but was released on his own recognizance.

**BANK CLOSED.**

Comptroller Eekels Orders the Suspension of a Fort Worth Institution.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Comptroller Eekels Friday closed up the City national bank of Fort Worth, Tex., and placed Bank Examiner McDonald in charge. At the last examination the bank had \$978,000 in loans and discounts and \$529,000 in individual deposits. Its capital was \$300,000 and its surplus \$60,000. The bank was the depository of the city funds, the county treasurer's accounts and in it the local branch of the Knights of Pythias kept its funds. It became insolvent by the withdrawal of these large deposits.

**Wages Are Raised.**

On April 4 notice was given in various places of a raise in wages to be made. Wolfenden, Shore & Co., at Cardington, Pa., will restore 5 of the 10 per cent. recently taken off. Weavers for Thomas Nolan & Co., of Philadelphia, are granted a 15 per cent. advance. Other manufacturers of woollens are expected to follow suit. Word comes from Lawrence, Mass., that operatives in the Washington mills will receive an increase. The Globe iron works of Cleveland, O., will restore the old rates which a year ago were cut 10 per cent.

**Bradstreet's Report.**

NEW YORK, April 8.—Bradstreet in his weekly review of trade says: "The appearance of more settled weather, together with the announced increase in prices for Boston pig iron and steel billets, continued strength of cotton, stimulating manufacturers to demand higher prices for fall delivery, rain in northwestern wheat regions where greatly needed, further increases in wages of industrial employes, heavier shipments of wheat abroad and the rush of the volume of the week's bank clearings above \$1,000,000,000, are evidences of a continued better feeling in trade circles and returning confidence in many lines of business."

**Income-Tax Case Reopened.**

NEW YORK, April 9.—A special to the World from Washington says an extraordinary conference of the justices of the United States supreme court was held to consider the income tax appeals. Chief Justice Fuller's rough draft was further discussed and the decision is reported to have been reopened for argument on certain features.

**Charged to the Mafia.**

NEW ORLEANS, April 5.—An explosion took place at 2:10 this morning in a saloon opposite the French market and six persons were killed and others injured, the building taking fire. It is supposed to be a Mafia case, the proprietor having won the enmity of that dread organization.

**Wood Harvester Company's Affairs.**

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 8.—The schedule of assets and liabilities of the Walter A. Wood Harvester company has been completed and put in readiness for submission to the court. The figures show that the concern is able to pay its obligations on a basis of three to one. The total assets are \$3,750,788.83; total liabilities, \$1,168,679.58.

**Poisoned by Wild Parsnips.**

GENOA, Neb., April 8.—Two children of E. Stuck were poisoned by eating wild parsnips. One is dead. Physicians have hopes of saving the life of the other.

## CLEVELAND IS INDIGNANT.

He Denies the Charge of Intemperance Made by a Minister.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—When the report of a sermon made in a Methodist church at Salem, Mass., by Rev. Dr. Lansing and a subsequently published interview with the same gentleman accusing the president of intemperance was shown to President Cleveland Sunday evening, he said with considerable warmth:

"This is simply an outrage. Though it is not the first time a thing of this kind has been attempted I cannot avoid a feeling of indignation that any one who makes any claim to decency, and especially one who assumes the role of a Christian minister, should permit himself to become a disseminator of wholesale lies and calumnies not less stupid than they are cruel and wicked."

"I easily recall other occasions when those more or less entitled to be called ministers of the gospel have been instrumental in putting into circulation the most scandalous falsehoods concerning my conduct and character. The elements or factors of the most approved outfit for placing a false and barefaced accusation before the public appear to be first, some one with baseness and motive sufficient to invent it, second, a minister with more gullibility and love of notoriety than piety, greedily willing to listen to it and gabbie it; and third, a newspaper anxiously willing to publish it."

"For the sake of the Christian religion I am thankful that these scandal-mongering ministers are few, and on every account I am glad that the American people love fair play and justice, and that in spite of all effort to mislead them they are apt to form a correct estimate of the character and labors of their public servants."

**JAPAN'S DEMAND.**

China Must Pay a Big Price for Peace—Corea to Be Free.

PARIS, April 9.—It is stated on reliable authority that Japan has proposed the following conditions for the conclusion of peace: The independence of Corea, the cession of southern Manchuria, including Port Arthur; the cession of the island of Formosa, the opening of Chinese ports and rivers to commerce, the payment of 400,000,000 yen and the occupation of a number of strategic points until the indemnity shall have been paid.

SHIMONOSEKI, April 9.—The wound in the face of Li Hung Chang, the Chinese peace envoy, who was shot March 24 by a patriot fanatic, has now completely healed. The bandages were removed Sunday. It is officially announced that Liu Chang Fung, son of Li Hung Chang, has been appointed a Chinese peace plenipotentiary to assist Li Hung Chang. Japan has formally accepted him as an envoy.

**NONE OF OUR AFFAIR.**

No Says Great Britain to Uncle Sam in Regard to Venezuela.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—There is reason to believe that the British government has given our ambassador, Mr. Bayard, to understand in response to his representations in the Venezuelan boundary matter, on his suggestion that it be submitted to arbitration, that it must persist in regarding the subject as one in which only Great Britain and Venezuela are concerned. Of course the idea was set out very diplomatically and courteously, so as to avoid giving offense as far as possible while still making it plain that the United States could not be regarded as having any proper interest in the matter.

**A Southerner for President.**

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The prevalence of opinion here in official and other circles is singularly favorable to the position taken by the Washington Post that no reason exists why the south, being represented in congress, cabinet and supreme court, could not with equal propriety have one of its prominent men named as the democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States. Senator Hill, of New York, in a telegram says that "any policy which seeks to debase an otherwise acceptable candidate simply by reason of the section of country wherein he resides is unpatriotic, unwise and un-American." The senator seems to favor a southern man for president.

**The Cuban Insurrection.**

TAMPA, Fla., April 9.—A report has reached this city that an effort was made on the 3d to plunge Havana into darkness by cutting the electric wires at the central lighting station. The wire cutters were surprised by the soldiers and the police. Another report says that in an engagement with Spanish troops near Santiago, de Cuba, the rebels killed, wounded or captured 320 men. A Havana dispatch says that, however the government may scout the statement, it is a fact that there are in the island between 5,000 and 6,000 rebels who have rifles and cartridges within their reach.

**Stockmen Have a Scheme.**

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Word comes to Washington that leading western stock-raisers are considering plans for defeating the dressed beef combine which they think will prove effective. The plan proposed is to establish at Omaha and Chicago live stock exchanges in which futures in live stock will be dealt in just as grain is handled now.

**Sentenced for Manslaughter.**

WATERLOO, Ia., April 8.—Charles Adams, convicted of manslaughter in killing Stephen Howard, was sentenced to the penitentiary for four years and to pay a fine of \$200 and costs, which will amount to about \$175.00.

**Sixteen Lives Lost.**

GLoucester, Mass., April 6.—The schooner Mildred V. Lee, one of the vessels of the Gloucester fishing fleet, with a crew of sixteen men, was lost off Sable island.

**Found Dead in Bed.**

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—John Dawson, aged 58, was found dead in his bed Saturday morning at No. 411 South Twenty-third street, having committed suicide during the night by taking morphine. He became despondent over the recent death of his wife and took to drink.

**Foul Play Suspected.**

NAPERVILLE, Ill., April 8.—August Hiltz, of this place, left home Friday evening, saying he would return in an hour. The next morning his lifeless body was found near his home with a gash in the head. Murder is suspected.

## PIPER HEIDSTECK PLUG TOBACCO



Consumers of chewing tobacco who are willing to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade tobaccos, will find this brand superior to all others. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

## MONEY Loaned

In any sum for any time. Must see the borrower in person. No delay. Money furnished at once at the very lowest rates.

GEORGE E. BLAKE, Greenacres, Ind.

## A Tender Steak

Makes the most delicious meal in the world, and the place to get it is

## HASPEL'S MEAT MARKET

"Our Meat Market" has a well established and enviable reputation for cleanliness, the good quality of its meats and for square dealing.

Northwest Corner Public Square.

## SCIENTIFIC Horseshoeing!

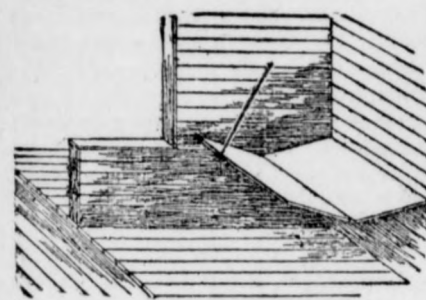


## AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

### MANGER FOR CRIBBERS.

A Contrivance Calculated to Cure Horses of a Bad Habit.

When a horse acquires the habit of cribbing its market value and endurance are somewhat reduced. There are, however, a few exceptions to this, some of the most persistent cribbers being noted for their free driving and staying power as roadsters. The habit of cribbing is clearly attributable to domestication, as it is said to be unknown among the wild horses on the plains. The cause is usually attributed to indigestion and the impure air of stables. While this may be the leading cause in many cases it is not in all,



CONTRIVANCE FOR PREVENTING CRIBBING.

as colts at pasture often come into winter quarters invertebrate cribbers. While most veterinarians have given the subject considerable study, no specific has yet been discovered for this trouble. Many suggestions as to food, time of feeding, watering, ventilation, wearing certain kinds of bits and other appliances are offered, but they usually prove of but little value.

When cribbing the animal grasps the top of post, rail, fence, manger or any object within reach that can be admitted between the jaws; hence, if these objects be removed it is plain that the act of cribbing cannot take place, and as a partial preventive while in the stable a slightly concave manger is erected, being for a 14-hand horse three feet from the floor. Its general position is shown in the sketch by L. D. Snook. It is as long as the manger is wide and not less than 3 1/2 feet wide. The center is depressed six inches. At a, on both sides of the stall, is secured a chain or strap with a snap in one end of which is snapped into each side of the halter. While the horse has free use of his jaws and can eat freely any food placed within a certain radius, he is so confined that he cannot reach the front side of the manger and if the top of the manger be covered with sheet iron, no attempt will be made to grasp this flat surface. The contrivance may be hinged to the front of the stall and folded up out of the way at night or when not in use. If need be it can be placed directly above one of the common mangers. Of course the horse should have more freedom at night.—American Agriculturist.

### THE CORRECT WEIGHT.

Kind of Hogs from Which the Most Money Can Be Made.

Experiments made for the purpose of determining the economic weight of a hog show conclusively that he never should be fed beyond eight or nine months of age, and the largest profit is found, as a rule, in weight not to exceed 200 pounds. What is known as the food of support plays a very important part in the profit or loss of large weights. Suppose, as many farmers say, that a resolution is made to turn the hog when he reaches 300 pounds.

He must take from his food an increasing amount each day to support the weight already gained or else he drops back. The German experiments indicate that two per cent. of the live weight in food must be taken each day to support that live weight. If the hog weighs 300 pounds, this amounts to six pounds of food daily. The only profit is in the food that is applied to make new weight.

A recent pig-feeding experiment at the Maine station illustrates this principle excellently. The pigs were taken at ages ranging from five to eight weeks. During the first 100 days of the experiment not far from two pounds of digestible food produced one pound of growth, while during the last fifty days the ratio was four pounds of digestible food to one of growth. Every pound of pork made during the last fifty days cost double that made in the first one hundred days.

The lesson taught by this principle is practically stated that the most money can be made from young hogs turned at a medium weight.—Rural World.

### NOTES ABOUT SHEEP.

SUPPLY ewes with salt and clean drinking water at all times.

Clover aftermath is the best pasture for lambs that have been weaned.

Give the flock, including the lambs, the aftermath of timothy and clover.

The thrift of the ewes and lambs depends on change of pasture in summer.

A GRAIN-FED flock will yield two pounds per head more wool than one poorly fed.

ALL ewes with unsound mouths, injured udders and bad coats should be fed for market.

WHATEVER the ewes may be, remember that profit depends upon using a pure-bred ram.

TEACH the lambs to eat a mixture of two parts bran and one part oil meal by weight as early as possible.

WHATEVER fluctuation there has been in the price of wool, the price of good mutton has been maintained with great evenness.—Farmer's Voice.

### Odors of the Poultry House.

Cleanliness is the best mode of getting rid of odors, but even with the greatest care in that respect, odors will often prevail. The best remedy is to burn a spoonful of sulphur in the poultry house once a week, first closing it. The use of a tablespoonful of carbolic acid in a gallon of water, freely sprinkled in the poultry house once a week, will be found very effective in disinfecting it.

## CHEAP EGG FOODS.

Blood from Slaughter Houses is a Highly-Recommended Substance.

Among the many substances that are the best for inducing egg production may be mentioned blood from slaughter houses. In the winter season it can be kept for quite awhile, and may be fed by mixing it with equal parts of corn meal and bran to a stiff mess. The reports that have come from those who have used it are largely in its favor. In the meantime, a supply of cut bone should not be overlooked, and the hens should have a ration of such at least every other day.

If those who keep poultry would feed less grain and take time to procure such materials as could be had at a small cost from the slaughter houses, the expense of maintaining the hens would be much less than when large rations of grain are used, and the supply of eggs would be more than doubled. It is the sameness of diet—the one kind of food from day to day—that throws the hens out of condition for laying, and entails a loss where one could just as easily secure a profit by going to a little extra trouble to provide a variety of food in order to afford the hens an opportunity to do their best.

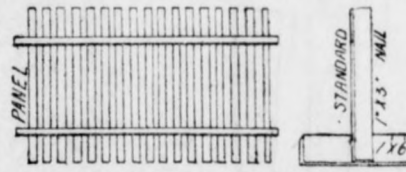
Green food should not be omitted from the list at any time. In winter the best substitute is finely-chopped clover hay, scalded; and a pound of such food makes a large and bulky meal. Cooked turnips are also excellent, and a cabbage will be eaten clean to the stalk. Refuse from the breweries and glucose factories makes excellent food for poultry, and the blades of corn fodder cut up and scalded are also relished. It is the variety, the change of food, which keeps the hens in good working order.

Fowls will eat almost anything, and without injury. There is no rule by which to feed them. Give them anything that they will eat, but change the food often. Do not simply change from one kind of grain to another, but make a complete change, and then return to grain again. If kept on one kind of food for a time the fowls show their disgust by refusing it. They will not lay until they get something else, as it is required by them, and those who feed a variety of food will make no mistake.—Farm and Fireside.

### PORTABLE FENCE.

Every Farmer Who Keeps Poultry Should Make One at Once.

Poultry fence-making is often considered a great task, and therefore many choice specimens are practically spoiled for breeding purposes. For portable fence construction, as shown below, take a piece 1x6 inches and 3 feet long and another piece 1x3 inches and of sufficient length to reach from ground to top of upper rail of panel. Nail these pieces together at right angles and a support is made. Drive a 30-penny spike nail into the edge of the upright deep enough to hold firmly and bend upward to form a hook on which to hang the panel. Drive the spike so that when each section rests on it the



PORTABLE, SECURE AND CHEAP.

pickets will clear the ground. Use two standards to each panel, placing them 2 feet from each end. The pickets or panel may consist of lath nailed to light scantling. By the use of this fence you can regulate the size of the yard, and if no fence is wanted it can be taken apart and stored under shelter. If desired to inclose fresh pasture it can be done in short time. Its cost need not exceed 1 1/2 cents per linear foot at lumber yard or 1 cent per linear foot your own lumber saved at a mill. —A. F. Whitright, in Farm and Home.

### The Cause of Small Eggs.

The steady improvement in the grade of poultry kept by farmers has resulted in the increased size of eggs. This difference is so marked that the eggs produced in the north always command in the markets a higher price than those from the south, where the improved breeds have been more slowly introduced. In that section the undersize of poultry and eggs is doubtless due chiefly to the lack of new blood. The debilitating effect of the heat is sometimes given as the explanation, but the true one is rather the lack of care and proper breeding, the indirect result of the climate, which, by permitting the birds to forage all the year round, relieves the owner of much trouble, but at the same time checks his interest in their best development.

### Keep Your Objects in View.

Hens afford a profit from eggs and flesh, and yet they excel, according to the breed used, in either direction. He who wishes to make eggs a specialty should pay but very little attention to the market qualities of the breed, while those who wish to raise the best birds for the market should make eggs a secondary matter. It should be the aim to secure both, if possible, but no breed combines in itself all the requirements for eggs and flesh. If we secure a breed that comes up to such a standard it may be lacking in some other direction, perhaps tender when young and not hardy. Always, however, have a definite object in view.—Prairie Farmer.

### Bees Divided Into Classes.

Bees are properly divided into different classes, and each performs its separate work. The comb-builders construct the comb, the honey-gatherers collect the nectar from the flowers and deposit it in the cells, the water-carriers bring in the water required for the support of the young brood, the nursing bees feed the young brood until they are old and strong enough to take care of themselves, the guards watch over the entrance to the hive to keep out intruders, the pollen gatherers gather the farina from the flowers and carry it in cavities. They all work and make no mistakes.—St. Louis Republic.

## Easter Voices.

Wake, flowers, in your chilly beds  
And don your pretty broderies;  
With diadems upon your heads,  
Unlock your sweets to sun and breeze!  
Rise! bid the guests unto the feast!  
The King has come unto His own!  
Bid one and all, the great, the least,  
For Love is crowned and Death o'erthrown!

Sing, happy birds, the chorus sing,  
Wake all that sleep and bid them rise!  
Earth's faithful heart is answering,  
For joy comes with the sacrifice!  
Elect the crocus sweet to wear,  
Kingly purple and purest gold,  
Meek violet and snowdrop fair,  
Rise from your graves all damp and cold!

Unloose your silver tongues, O streams,  
And let your joyous voices rise;  
Awake the wood from his dreams,  
Sing: "Love is Life, and nothing dies!"  
Sing, sorrowing hearts, awake, rejoice!  
Come to your place and liberty,  
And join the universal voice:  
"O grave, where is thy victory?"  
—Lucella Curran, in Good Housekeeping.

**Life's Common Things.**  
A pink and crimson sunset cloud,  
A fair young face amid the crowd,  
A moment's glimpse of mountains blue,  
Ere houses tall shut out the view,  
A flower, behind a window pane,  
When all without is dark with rain,  
A bluebird poised on airy wings—  
How beautiful life's common things!

A letter from a distant land,  
A cordial grasp of friendly hand,  
A happy day dream, pure and fair,  
Tho' but a castle in the air,  
A word that gives us courage new,  
A smile that beams as fair as true,  
A voice that hope and sunshine brings—  
How good, how true, life's common things!  
—Florence M. Wright, in Youth's Companion.

## A YOUNG GIRL'S TRIALS.

Nervous Troubles End in St. Vitus' Dance.

Physicians Powerless—The Story Told by the Child's Mother.

[From the Reporter, Somerset, Ky.]

Among the foot hills of the Cumberland Mountains, near the town of Flat Rock is the happy home of James McPherson. Four months ago the daughter of the family, a happy girl of sixteen, was stricken with St. Vitus' dance. The leading physicians were consulted but without avail. She grew pale and thin under the terrible nervous strain and was fast losing her mental powers. In fact the thought of placing her in an asylum was seriously considered. Her case has been so widely talked about that the report of her cure was like modernizing a miracle of old. To a reporter who visited the home the mother said:

"Yes, the reports of my daughter's sickness and cure are true as you hear them. Her affliction grew into St. Vitus' dance from an aggravated form of weakness and nervous trouble peculiar to her sex. Every effort of help was followed to the end, but it seemed that physicians and medicine were powerless. Day by day she grew worse until we despaired of her life. At times she almost went into convulsions. She got so that we had to watch her to keep her from wandering away and you can imagine the care she was in."

"About the time when our misery was greatest and all hope had fled, I read of another case, almost similar, that had been cured by a medicine known as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Almost in desperation I secured some of the pills and from that day on the wonderful work of restoration commenced; the nervousness left, her cheeks grew bright with the color of health, she gained flesh and grew strong both mentally and physically until to-day she is the very picture of good health and happiness."

"It is no wonder that I speak in glowing terms of Pink Pills to every ailing person I meet. They saved my daughter's life and I am grateful."

The foregoing is but one of many wonderful cures that have been credited to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. In many cases the reported cures have been investigated by the leading newspapers and verified in every possible manner. Their fame has spread to the far ends of civilization and there is hardly a drug store in this country or abroad where they cannot be found.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are now given to the public as an unfailing blood builder and nerve restorer, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves. The pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price (50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50)—they are never sold in bulk or by the dozen by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

See happiness before you are an end, no matter in what guise of wealth, or fame, or oblivion even, and you will not attain it.—A. S. Hardy.

**How's This?**  
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by his firm. West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Waiding, Kinnear & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

"DAH ain' so much hab'n, after all," said Uncle Eben, "in er man's hab'n er poverty good 'pinion ob hissef' ef he honest'y does his bes' ter lib ub to it."—Washington Star.

Like an open book, our faces tell the tale of health or disease. Hollow cheeks and sunken eyes, listless steps and languorous looks tell of wasting disease some place in the body. It may be one place or another, the cause is generally traceable to a common source—impure blood, and impure blood starts in the digestive organs.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery purifies the blood, stimulates digestive action, searches out disease-germs wherever they exist and puts the whole body into a vigorous, strong and healthy condition. It builds up solid, useful flesh, rubs out wrinkles, brightens the eyes and makes life really worth living.

Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

## You want the Best

Royal Baking Powder never disappoints; never makes sour, soggy, or husky food; never spoils good materials; never leaves lumps of alkali in the biscuit or cake; while all these things do happen with the best of cooks who cling to the old-fashioned methods, or who use other baking powders.

If you want the best food, ROYAL Baking Powder is indispensable.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

It takes all sorts of men to make a world as it takes all sorts of notes to make music. B-natural if you can, but with respect to others it is well to remember that it is a poor tune that has neither sharps nor flats. —Young Men's Era.

### Seeking a Foreign Climate

In search of pleasure or business, should be preceded by the purchase of nature's great invigorator, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the best and most genial medicinal safeguard in existence. Mariners, miners, commercial travelers, tourists, and all who travel by land or sea, speak of it in the highest terms. Malaria, biliousness, constipation, indigestion, rheumatism, nervousness and kidney trouble are remedied by it.

ALIE knows that it must either hide or die when truth gets on its track.—Ran's Horn.

### When You Want a Thresher,

Horse Power, Swinging or Wind Stacker, Saw Mill, Self Feeder, or an Engine, address the J. I. CASE T. M. Co., Racine, Wis. They have the largest Threshing Machine plant in the world, and their implements may be relied upon as the best. Business established 1842. Illustrated catalogue mailed free.

The trouble is, the second thought rarely comes till the first has been defeated.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

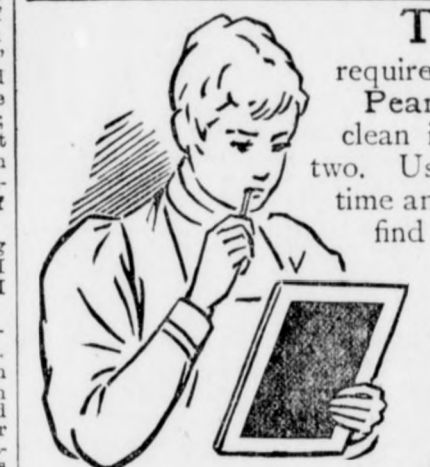
### McVicker's Theater, Chicago.

Last week of Lilliputians begins April 7, and "Linsey-Woolsey" will follow, being its first appearance on any stage. Seats secured by mail.

## Other remedies may

## ST. JACOBS OIL

Will cure Sprains, Bruises, and a Backache



To find the time required to clean your house with Pearline, take the time required to clean it last with soap, and divide by two. Use Pearline, and save half your time and half your labor—then you can find time to do something else besides work.

Pearline will clean your carpets without taking them up. It will clean everything. From the kitchen floor to the daintiest bric-a-brac, there's nothing in sight that isn't cleaned best with Pearline. It saves rubbing.

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## POPULAR NOVELS.

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## THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE

THE COOK HAD NOT USED

## SAPOLIO

GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS.

SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.

## W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE

IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING.

W. L. DOUGLAS, 25, CORDOVAN, FRENCH & CHAMBERLAIN.

\$4.35 FINE CALF & KANGAROO. \$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.

\$2.50 \$2. WORKINGMEN. \$2.10 \$2. BOYS SCHOOL SHOES.

\$2.50 \$2. LADIES. \$3.25 \$2. BEST DONGOLA.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas \$3 & \$4 Shoes.

All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform, stamped on sole. From \$1 to \$5 saved over other makes.

If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

## DAVIS CREAM SEPARATORS

Combined Separator, Feed Cooker, and Churn Power.

Simple, Practical, Effective, Durable, Cheap and Good.

Complete Dairy in itself. Saves Time, Labor and Money. Book mailed free.

Agents Wanted. DAVIS & RANKIN, BLDG. & MFG. CO., Chicago, Ill.

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HERE IS A CHANCE TO SECURE ONE AT A MODERATE PRICE AND ON EASY TERMS.

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## The Wonderful Forstner Auger Bit

It bores round, oval and square holes as smooth and polished as a gun barrel. Especially adapted for the carpenter, cabinet or pattern work. Sample sent on receipt of 50 cents. Liberal discounts to the trade. Send for Price List. For sale by all Hardware Dealers. THE BRIDGEPORT GUN IMPLEMENT CO., 312 Broadway, NEW YORK.

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TO GET

Buy an interest in a gold mine for TWO DOLLARS. L. A. R. Lecumite business methods, no money required, controlled by prominent men, recommended by bankers and Press. Subscriptions to stock two dollars per month for a limited time. Specimen samples of gold are mailed free. Write for full information. THE GOLDEN GEM MINE, MINING CO., P. O. Box 144, DENVER, COLORADO.

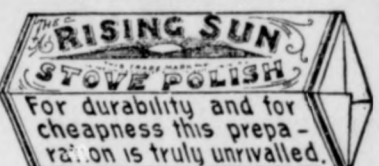
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Then you want to come to FAYETTE CO., TENN., where you will have Northern neighbors, and as fertile and well located farms as can be found in U. S. General Climate, Cheap Lands, Fine Stock Country, Corn and Grass grow to perfection; Fruit and Vegetables are raised, and further information address, SOUTHERN HOMESSEEKERS LAND CO., SOMERVILLE, FAYETTE CO., TENN.

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## BEST IN THE WORLD.



THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH is cakes for general blacking of a stove. THE SUN PASTE POLISH for a quick after-dinner shine, applied and polished with a cloth.

Morse Bros., Props., Canton, Mass., U.S.A.

## ARMOTOR

Price \$7.50

USUAL PRICE, \$15.00

FORCE PUMP

has a windmill shut-off.

Of course, it is better to go to the agent for any thing you may want to buy, as the reason is an agent is in a position to give you the best advice.

We furnish also a SPECIAL ARMOTOR FORCE PUMP AT \$8 OR \$10. Send for our Pump Catalogue. Buy nothing but an Armotor Pump, and do not pay more than Armotor prices for it. We protect the public. We furnish it good goods at low prices. We have established twenty branch houses in order that it may get goods cheaply and promptly. You can get your own interests by insisting on not only Armotor goods at Armotor prices. Be sure and see our other next week of a \$10 Feed Cutter at \$10.

ARMOTOR CO., Chicago.

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